

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2310.

## PRESERVE THE TREES

### Gov. Dole Will Be Active to Save Forests.

(From Monday's daily.)

**F**ORESTATION is one of the uppermost subjects in the mind of Governor Dole. Since his return from his vacation on the Island of Hawaii the Chief Executive is more than ever impressed with the necessity of hard and consistent work for the preservation of the forests, and those whom he has met have found him enthusiastic in his belief that all must be done that is possible for the keeping and building up of the vast tree-clad areas. One of the first acts of Governor Dole will be the setting aside of a forest reserve which will have for its purpose the protection of the young trees from animals.

Governor and Mrs. Dole returned from their two months' outing on Hawaii by the Kinau Saturday morning. Both are much improved in health. Governor Dole has taken on flesh, is browned and ruddy, and looks better than he has before in several years. He said last evening that he felt better than for some time and was in shape for work again. He will not take up the duties of his office at once, however. Acting Governor Cooper has been at work for several weeks upon the report of the Territory for the past year. This document will be an important one and it must be in Washington by the middle of September. Governor Dole feels that he could not take hold of it now and make the work what it should be, and his plans are to postpone taking up the duties of office until Mr. Cooper has finished the report. This will be about the end of the week.

"I was most thoroughly impressed with the necessity of forest protection," said Governor Dole last evening. "By what I saw while in the mountains between Mauna Kea and Hualalai, there are sheep ranges about the slopes and the sheep have completely wiped out any young growth in the sections over which they feed. Many sheep have wandered away from the flocks and have become wild. Whenever they go there is nothing left but the standing timber which is too big for them to eat. I was impressed by the number of great trees which are about to fall in those forests. Giant koa trees, which seem to have lived to a ripe old age, and which have taken their share of nutriment out of the soil, are ready to fall before any wind, and there is no young growth in that section of the mountains to take the place of the old trees. Within a year or two there will be a great reduction in the forests, simply by the falling of this timber. The region is so inaccessible that much of this timber cannot be saved for use."

"It is my intention to set aside for a forest reserve a tract of land between the two mountains, probably between 40,000 and 50,000 acres, which, if nothing is done to save it, will become denuded of trees in a few years. There might be a few fences necessary to keep the sheep off part of it, and it would be my plan to give permits to persons who are reliable and who would not set fires in the timber, to go in there and hunt the wild animals. This would result in the clearing out of the sheep and would preserve the trees and permit the young growth to come up to replace them in a few years. This is not the only forest reserve which I contemplate, as there are many other places where the timber should be kept from the possibility of being wiped out, and as soon as the leases come in the plan will be to set aside the forests as reservations. I believe that this is in my power."

"Of the public works which I consider most necessary, the road around the Island of Hawaii is very important. There remains a few miles in Kona uncompleted and this should be finished as soon as possible. Nothing will be decided perhaps until the return of Superintendent Boyd from his trip about the Islands, and then the most-needed works will be taken up and given immediate attention. Another thing which is very important is the water supply of Hilo. The spring from which the supply is now taken is in the middle of a settlement. The houses have been built up all about it and there is danger of contamination. Higher up there is a spring which would supply the city for many years, and I hope to be able to make a reservation which will keep that from the danger. The plan will be to take in the spring and the lands about it on both sides of the valley in which it lies, so that there will be no danger from the residences which are springing up or from the cane lands for the fertilizer which is used to poison the water."

"I was very much pleased to find that there is more interest in small farming on the island. I saw in Hilo an American farmer making arrangements for the disposition of his crops. This is one thing which is having the attention of the Government, and which will be prosecuted as much as possible.

## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK.



### HAWAIIAN MAILS GROW HEAVIER

#### Immense Increase in Island Postal Business Since the Annexation.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—G. W. Carr, assistant superintendent in charge of the railway mail service in Hawaii, was in conference with Acting Postmaster General Schallenberger yesterday. He says the volume of the mails to Hawaii has increased fully 100 percent since the American régime began.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—The big storm has practically subsided here and both the river and the lake are falling. The water has rapidly receded from the section of the city which was overflowed yesterday. Large bodies of men have gone to work to repair the damage done at the lake reservoir, which bore the brunt of the storm. Little news has come thus far from the Mississippi sound, but there has been no loss of life in that reach of territory.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad is still badly crippled. No trains have come in or gone out over this line since before last. The subsidence of the water, however, makes it probable that the damage to the tracks will be quickly repaired and that the traffic will be resumed by tonight. A large number of cotton and other business men are still bottled up on the coast and unable to get to their offices. The northeastern road has had some trouble, but the Illinois Central has aided both the Louisville & Nashville and Northeastern in handling their passenger traffic.

TRANSFORMED RUSSIA.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant Notes Great Improvements There.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Speaking of his experiences in Russia where he made a tour, General Frederick Dent Grant, who has just arrived from Europe, said the general feeling of the people of the middle and upper classes was favorable to the United States. The Russians regard the United States more as a country to buy from than to sell to.

"I found the greatest improvement since my last visit to Russia in 1881," said the General. "Even the houses are better built and show that Russia is advancing with the times and is prosperous. The improvement in the condition of the serfs is really remarkable. They were liberated about the same time that our negroes were, but they have advanced infinitely further in the same space of time. Army service has helped in their development physically and mentally in a way that goes far to make up for the burden on the nation at large."

#### Selling Medical Degrees.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Governor Voorhees of New Jersey, investigating the complaint of D. M. J. Mitchell, secretary of the State Board of Health, expects to locate a manufacturer of bogus diplomas in Jersey City. The complaint is in the shape of a circular letter to Dr. Mitchell offering to confer a degree and diploma of a "university" in Jersey City concerning which the educational department has no record. In the circular the degree of M. D. is offered at the bargain price of \$16, or, coupled with Ph. D., for \$12. The Governor says the authority will at once take action against the promoters of the alleged university. He says he has received complaints from citizens in Texas, Minnesota and other Western States enclosing copies of the circular.

## A TERRIFIC STORM VISITS GULF-TIDAL WAVE EFFECTS

### ATLANTA, GA., August 15.—The

tropical storm which has been raging in the Gulf of Mexico for two days culminated in a tidal wave which swept the coast from Pensacola, Fla., to the mouth of the Mississippi.

All communication is cut off, and it is believed that the villages which were destroyed in the storm of 1893, when 2,000 people were drowned, have again been overwhelmed.

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The Cromwell liner *Columbus* reached the city today. Dr. J. N. Thomas of the quarantine station boarded the *Columbus* near the mouth of the river and told Captain Franklin that an unknown schooner and a small boat had been wrecked in that vicinity and six lives lost.

The news of the loss of the *Columbus* family of fifteen, above quarantine station, has not been confirmed.

At Shell Beach the wind has ceased, but the water is rising and there has been considerable damage to crops.

Rice has been damaged considerably down the river.

The United Fruit Company's steamer *Esther* arrived here today. She experienced heavy winds, but was not injured and saw no vessels in distress.

The *Esther* reported that there was no serious damage at quarantine station, but that considerable property had been swept away at Port Endicott.

The fruit company fears for the safety of another of its ships, the *Fulton*. The *Fulton* left Cebu fourteen and a half days ago and is now ten days overdue. She has never been reported.

Captain Stevenson of the *Esther* brought up Captain Samuel J. Dunn and four members of the crew of the tug *Endicott*, which capsized during

the night.

The disturbance has caused heavy rains over Alabama and Northern Georgia, while to the westward the rainfall in the past twenty-four hours has been light.

The storm is apparently moving a trifle east of north, in the direction of the eastern Ohio valley, and its influence will doubtless be felt in that section on Saturday.

Among the heavy rainfalls reported were: Mobile, 1.78; Meridian, 1.62; Montgomery, 1.50; Atlanta, 1.50; Knoxville, 1.14.

Henry M. Flager, the Standard oil magnate, known as the King of Florida, has been divorced from his insane wife. He is 76 years of age and may marry a very young Southern beauty.

Swimming Match.

A special match swimming race series has been arranged by the Olympic Club of San Francisco between Scott Leary and H. A. Wildeman, of Honolulu, the champion swimmers of the club, which offers a special medal for any records broken. The final race, 100-yard dash, was to have taken place last night.

A fight in Austria resulting from a vendetta of twenty years' standing caused the death of seven and wounded twenty-three.

Her Majesty, Liliuokalani, invites you to a breakfast at Washington Place, Monday, September 2d, to hear the queen's invitation to her friends read. The occasion is her majesty's birthday, which will be celebrated in fitting style. The day will commence with a breakfast and in the afternoon a big loan will be given which will be presided over by Liliuokalani in person.

## INCOME LAW IS VALID

### Minor Defects Do Not Affect Tax.

The income tax law is valid. The illegality of the law in sections not vital does not make the law in its entirety unconstitutional.

The Legislature has the power to discriminate between individuals and corporations, providing the classification is arbitrary. The exemption of \$1,000 is not excessive, and the Legislature has the power to place insurance companies in a class by themselves for the purpose of taxation.

The above are in brief the holdings of the Supreme Court of Hawaii to the test of the income tax, made upon a statement of agreed facts. The test as to corporations was made by the Waimoku Sugar Company, which paid the tax and then appealed from the refusal of the assessor to return the money. The test as to individuals is made in the case of George H. Robertson. The opinion sustaining the law as passed by the Legislature is written by Chief Justice Frear, Judge Galbraith dissenting. No further move will be made in the case until after consultation between the interested parties.

The substance of the findings of the court is given in the syllabus, which is as follows:

Part of a statute may be invalid without rendering the statute invalid as a whole. No opinion is expressed as to the invalidity of certain clauses of the income tax law which are claimed to violate the constitutional guarantees against self-incrimination, unreasonable searches and seizures, excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishments, inasmuch as no action has been taken under those clauses, and they would not, if invalid, affect the remainder of the statute.

If the Territorial legislature cannot tax the interest from United States bonds and the salaries of the judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the Territory, still the income tax law would not be invalid as a whole, though general in terms and not expressly excepting such interest and salaries. A law may in cases be invalid or impliedly inapplicable to some of the objects within its letter without being void as a whole. The invalid part to avoid affecting the remainder of the law, need not be in a separate clause.

The legislature may classify the objects of taxation, provided the classification is not merely arbitrary.

The legislature may place individuals in one class and corporations in another class, exempting the incomes of the former up to one thousand dollars in lieu of a deduction for personal and family expenses, and not allowing a similar exemption to corporations, they having no such expenses, a deduction of other necessary expenses being allowed in both cases.

An exemption of all incomes to the amount of one thousand dollars is not invalid on the ground that it is excessive.

Such exemption is valid though allowed only for the aggregate income of all members of a family composed of one or both parents and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; and for each ward except where two or more wards are comprised in one family, in which case the aggregate deduction shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

In estimating the income from sales of personal property, a taxpayer may lawfully be permitted to omit products produced and consumed by himself and not sold.

The legislature may lawfully put foreign insurance companies in a class by themselves and tax them one per cent on their gross income and other persons and corporations two per cent on their net income and one per cent on their property.

Lower Court Affirmed.

The Supreme Court handed down an opinion yesterday affirming the decision of the lower court in the case of the Wailuku Sugar Company vs. the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. The opinion was written by Judge Perry. Chief Justice Frear dissenting. The complainant asked for an injunction to restrain respondent from digging a tunnel under, through or across certain land situated at Wailuku, Maui, which he claimed. The question was as to the ownership of the land crossed by the tunnel and hinged upon the interpretation of the Hawaiian words in the deed. The court holds that the complainant did not prove title to land in question and affirms the lower court, which was for defendant. Judge Frear dissenting, holding that the words in the deed conveyed the land to the center of the stream to the complainant.

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SEP 10 1901

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

# THE BLIGHT OF LANTANA

## How it May De- stroy Coffee Trees.

MAUI, August 21.—By the Wednesday steamer, Professor Koebele, the celebrated entomologist, arrived on Maui, and has been staying at James Lindsay's, Haiku. His mission on the Island is concerning the lantana blight. He states that the indiscriminate use of it is liable to lead the rancher, planter or farmer into trouble. After this blight has devoured and destroyed the lantana, what next? What will it then subsist upon? It will demand food in nature somewhat similar to the lantana, the coffee plant for instance. At Ulupalakua, where there is no coffee and no crop of any value save the grass of the pastures, this foe will probably vanish after the lantana has been consumed; but at Kaupo or in other places where there are coffee plantations, this blight should not be introduced, for when once started on its course of destruction nothing can stay its progress except the annihilation of what it feeds upon.

The Professor has spent several days in visiting Haleakala ranch and other places where he could obtain any information concerning the blight or the Japanese beetle.

The lantana blight is now scattered all over the Ulupalakua region and is spreading very rapidly. The Hawaiians in that vicinity have obtained some of it from the ranch and are placing it upon the lantana growing on their lands. Nothing now can stay its progress in that neighborhood. Inasmuch as Kahikinui residents have also taken the blight to their lands, the Kaupo coffee planters should take great precautions.

Weather—Hot and dry: the drought continues.

### GENERAL NOTES.

Hana district has been having frequent light showers.

Miss Mamie Widdifield has been visiting at Waikiki.

Normal Instructor C. W. Baldwin departed for Honolulu by the steamer of the 2d.

W. N. Armstrong is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Castle at her summer residence on the slope of Haleakala.

The Misses Ada and Ruth Hinney of Honolulu are being entertained by Mrs. E. Beckwith of Paia.

Mrs. D. B. Murdoch and two children of Ewa are visiting the D. B. Baldwin of Camp 5, Spreckelsville.

Mrs. Theodore Richards and family who have been at Puuomele, Makawao, return to Honolulu today.

The Ladies' Thursday Club of Makawao met at Mrs. F. F. Baldwin's, Paia, during the afternoon of the 2d.

A. N. Kepakila returned to Waikiki this week taking a short rest from his duties as fire claims' commissioner.

During Tuesday, the 2d, James Lindsay of Haiku accompanied by Mr. McOntire visited the crater of Haleakala.

Senator H. P. Baldwin returned from Honolulu on the 2d and is busy looking after H. C. Co. interests at Spreckelsville.

Col. W. H. Cornwell and his daughter, Miss Kate Cornwell, returned from Honolulu on the Kinau of Tuesday night last.—News.

Manager K. S. Gjerdum of Hana plantation, who has been abroad on a vacation since May, is daily expected home with a bride.

The wedding of Mr. George T. Wilbur of Kaluanu to Miss Oss of Haiku will soon take place. They will reside at the old manager's residence at Kaluanu.

Miss Charlotte Dodge of Honolulu, who has been spending a vacation at Erehwon, Catle station, Kula, has successfully passed the entrance examinations to Smith's College.

Manager Bellino will begin the great cattle drive at Ulupalakua on Monday, the 2d. The transfer of the property to the agents of the new owners has already been made.

The public land office is having circulars printed in several languages warning the denizens of the Huelo-Keanae-Nahiku region against the wanton burning of forest lands.

Mr. Jas. T. Taylor, who is interested in the construction of the central Maui plantation roads, paid a visit to Maui this week, returning to Honolulu on last night's Kinau.—News.

The drought still continues on east and central Maui. The overland mail rider from Hana to Huelo reports that practically all the mountain streams on the route are dry, a very unusual occurrence.—News.

The Makawao Tennis Club are holding Saturday afternoon games at Sunnyside, Paia. Last Saturday afternoon they chose a committee on by-laws. Some of the members of the polo club held a practice game during the same afternoon.

An alligator pear of the purple variety grown upon the premises of E. H. Bailey of Waikiki weighed two pounds exactly and measured eighteen and a half inches in circumference lengthways and thirteen inches the other. This is a very large pear for Maui. Hilo and Honolulu pear raisers will please report similar fruit of larger dimensions.

D. C. Lindsay manager of Paia plantation, returned this week from a trip to Scotland and the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. His stay at San Francisco was shortened by a walk owing to the strikes now taking place there. He did not complete his walk fearing that he would be liable to return when dredging to an account of the general nature of the present strike.

## MAUI LIKES THE NEW BANK PLAN

MAUI, August 24.—Mr. Chas. D. Lutkin announces a change in the program as regards the organization of the proposed Maui bank. Instead of an institution formed under Territorial laws with a capital of \$200,000, one-half paid up, it is now planned to establish a

national bank with a capital of \$25,000, fully paid up.

This move was made owing to the present stringency of the money market. It is a wise one, inasmuch as the \$25,000 in addition to the estimated amount that will be deposited in the savings department will probably meet all demands made by Maui people desiring loans. The companies wanting very large amounts are the owners of the sugar plantations who, when they are in need of extra funds, negotiate advantageously through their Honolulu agents.

There are many country banks on the Mainland doing a thriving business with no larger capital than the one proposed.

Mr. Lufkin states that owing to the reduction of the capital stock the number of shares to be issued has been more than subscribed for, but wishing to render the enterprise a popular one locally he will endeavor to allow the small subscribers to retain the full number of shares subscribed for by them.

Tax Assessor W. T. Robinson has made a proposition to construct a suitable office—a room twenty feet by thirty feet—on Main street, Waikiki, and lease it on favorable terms for a number of years for the use of the bank. The proposed building will be placed on the site formerly occupied by the H. L. Chase photographic gallery, just above the law offices of George Hons. Mr. Robinson himself will use one-half of the building, which will be forty by thirty, as an assessor's office.

## MAKAWELI AND M'BRYDE

WAHIAWA, Kauai, Aug. 21.—Makaweli plantation has just finished grinding for this season, and planting is now in progress. The cane is looking well and the coming crop will probably run about 16,000 tons. There is talk of a new ditch which is to be constructed from the water shed in the Makaweli valley on to the lands, now uncultivated, laying above the present limits of the plantation. When completed this proposed ditch will bring into cultivation some 4,000 acres of good cane land, now useless for that purpose on account of the lack of water.

On the McBryde plantation the work of planting for the crop of 1902 and 1903 is well in hand. The new mill is nearing completion, and will be ready for taking off this coming crop by October first. There is a large acreage of cane to come off for this crop. Most of the cane is in splendid condition and promises a large yield. In fact the fields of cane on all parts of the plantation compare as favorably if not more so, with any to be seen on the other plantations of this island.

The water system is being developed with much success. In both the Hanapepe and Lawai valleys, the tunnels have developed a plentiful supply of good pure water. In the Hanapepe valley are two pumps, one with a capacity of 7,000,000 and the other of 10,000,000 gallons per day. In the Lawai valley is located one with a daily capacity of 10,000,000 gallons.

The reservoir system for the storage of mountain storm water is being pushed rapidly towards completion. Mr. H. A. Jaeger, who has the contract for constructing the system, has a large force of men and teams scattered over the works. There have been completed six reservoirs with a total storage capacity of some 340,000,000 gallons, and there is now in course of construction three more with a total capacity of 120,000,000 gallons, thus giving the plantation a total storage of some 420,000,000 gallons of storm water. This storage system is one of the strong features of the plantation.

The frequent rains in the mountains cause many small freshets and this storm water in place of being allowed to run to waste in the sea, is carried through a tunnel and ditch into these reservoirs and stored there till required for irrigating the fields below. During the past year there has been very little necessity for the pumps to run as the mountain rains have kept the reservoirs full, thus saving to the plantation many thousands of dollars which would have been expended for coal. The building of these dams is quite an undertaking. The oil has been hauled from the sides of the gulches, down into the bottom by means of teams of mules and scrapers. When the present system of reservoirs has been completed there will have been moved something over 170,000 cubic yards of soil. There is much work yet to be done on the plantation but considering the time that the plantation has been in existence much has been accomplished.

**ALL LIHUE'S  
YOUNG PEOPLE**

LIHUE, Kauai August 24.—Last evening a delightful poi supper was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice at Kalapaki, their beautiful beach home. The occasion was in honor of their son Mr. Harold Rice, who leaves for Honolulu today en route for New Jersey, where he will continue his studies, after a most enjoyable vacation of three months on the Garden Isle.

At 7 o'clock the supper was served in an open lanai, where all Lihue's young people were gathered together, smiling upon by the moon and serenaded by the sea. After the feast the lanai was cleared and dancing was the order of the evening, the music being furnished by Hawaiians with their stringed instruments. The party broke up shortly before midnight, all having spent a most enjoyable evening and one in their opinion that Mr. and Mrs. Rice give the most delightful parties.

### Do Not Use Hawaiian Coffee.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Governor of Hawaii has requested the Government to buy its coffee supply for the army and navy from Hawaiian coffee growers suggesting that men of small means operating in this industry should receive encouragement either by positive duty or bounty and that men without risk will have to leave their plantations. The War and Navy Departments to which the request was forwarded have replied that the suggestion is impracticable on the ground that they do not use that kind of coffee and that the Hawaiian coffee is high priced and not of the required strength for their use.

Five masked men held up a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train at Caney switch Indian Territory, blowing up the express car and the treasure safe, taking mail bags and compelling the passengers to give up valuables. Men supposed to be the robbers were arrested tracked by bloodhounds.

## THE GREAT SPRECKELSVILLE MILL NEARING COMPLETION

THE pride of Maui and the wonder of the world, the new 800-ton Puuene Sugar Mill, is rapidly nearing completion. The structural work is practically all in place, and the roofing and siding is rapidly being put on. Within a month or six weeks at furthest Milliken Brothers will have completed their part of the contract, which was to erect the building. In the meantime the machinery is being put in, so that a visitor can now form a very good idea of what the mill will be when finished.

It would be beyond the limits of an ordinary newspaper article to give a full description of the structure and machinery, when completed, but an idea can be formed of its proportions by remembering that over \$3,000 tons of iron have been used in its construction. The building, when finished, will cover several acres of ground, and is three stories in height. Under the roof will be room for three separated mills of a capacity of over 150 tons each per day. Only one mill will be put in at first and this will be ready for use by the first of January. It will be the first of February, however, before the mill will be started. As soon as started, the old mill at Spreckelsville will be moved to the new mill building, thus giving a capacity of over 300 tons per day, and when needed another mill will be put in which will give a total capacity of 600 tons per day.

The economy of the new mill will be apparent in many ways. In the first place, cane can be cut and ground as soon as ready, thus saving a considerable percentage of loss which occurs on many plantations at present, by not being able to handle the cane as soon as ready to grind. Then the economy of handling the output of three mills with one set of reducing machinery will mean a saving of several dollars on each ton of sugar produced.

The construction of the entire mill is under the personal supervision of Mr. J. N. S. Williams of the Honolulu Iron Works, a man in every sense of the word competent, and few men have had the opportunity of erecting a nobler monument than that of the Puuene mill, a building which will keep his memory green for the full life of its usefulness, which will run far on toward the beginning of the next century.

There are several new and noteworthy features developed in the construction of the new mill. One is that the water to be used at the mill, which would be sufficient in quantity to irrigate 900 acres of cane, will be pumped back from the mill when used, and conveyed by pipes to the cane land.

The entire area of the floor will be of cement except the sugar room on the first floor, which will be of boards, for the reason that sugar piled on a cement floor has a tendency to "sweat." The sugar room extends the whole length of one side of the mill, with sliding doors at short intervals, opening on to a covered railroad track, so that sugar can be loaded on the cars without being exposed to the rain.—Maui News.

## THE HAMAKUA FOREST FIRE STILL HAS THE UPPER HAND

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, August 15.—Editor Advertiser: The fire is still raging in the forest of Hamakua, and it begins to look as if the entire forest will be swept away. Some idea of the magnitude of this fire may be learned from the fact that the manager of the Kukauau plantation with a large force of men has been fighting it night and day, ever since the Fourth of July, and can make no headway against it. The managers with large forces of men of various plantations have also been out, but can do but little good excepting to keep it out of the cane; and they cannot always succeed in doing that. It is estimated that the Kukauau plantation alone has spent \$4,000 in attempting to stop this fire, and is also estimated that the los to the plantations and other parties will amount to not less than \$100,000, and the damage done to the forest cannot be known, as the fire and smoke debars any one from getting near it. It also begins to look as if all of the coffee plantations will be swept away. There has been quite a number of fires in them already. The worst fire so far has been on George Osborne's coffee plantation, which was one of the best on Hawaii, and which has been almost entirely destroyed.

Mr. Horner has also lost a large part of his coffee trees, and it is feared that he will lose the entire coffee plantation. These fires have, in most cases, been started by natives, who must have known that they could not keep it within the limit of their own property, and we think something should be done to stop such criminal carelessness. We consider that when these men make fires they know they cannot control them they are little better than incendiaries or house-burners, and we consider that this should be made a criminal offense. It is a fact that something of this kind will have to be done, or not only forests will be destroyed, but all of the homesteads as well. And the only way to stop the fire from getting into the homestead and the cane field is to cut a road just above the homesteads from Ookala to Horonaka. But this is an immense undertaking, and as it will take more men than the planters can spare it is hoped that the Government will lend a hand; and then another road could be cut above the fire and so endeavor to save some part of the forest. As all of the ferns and brush are dead and as dry as tinder, and as a high wind is almost always blowing, it will be impossible to stop this fire unless it is done at once by a large force of men.

I remain yours,  
OBSERVER

"Under the laws and statutes of the United States I have held that no native of Guam could become a citizen. This was in the case of a man who would have made a good citizen, and who had lived here for fifteen or sixteen years, but under the statute he was not entitled to naturalization papers. But no South Sea Islander or Jap or anyone else is entitled to citizenship under the present law. I have held in previous cases that anyone born within the Territory is a citizen of the United States, and that doctrine still holds good. The United States Supreme Court has never made a different ruling. The statutes expressly prohibit the naturalization of any one not a white or negro.

"But every man, white or black, or any color, be he Japanese, Chinese, Kanaka, Portuguese, Polynesian, or anything else, is a citizen of the United States provided he is born here, but no one not a citizen can ever become one by naturalization, if he is not a Caucasian or negro and who was not born in the United States."

DRIVES MOSQUITOES AWAY.

## NO SHOW FOR JAPS

### Judge Estee On the Status of Citizens.

SPEAKING of the possibility of Japs becoming citizens of the Territory, a point made by the Maui News, Judge Estee said last evening: "No Japanese can become a citizen of the United States, as he could not get naturalization papers. The law especially prohibits this."

"No member of the Polynesian race, like a South Sea Islander, can ever become a citizen of the United States while the statutes remain as they are at present. The Hawaiians became citizens through the enabling act; they were all made so at one time. The enabling act gave the right of citizenship to all who were citizens of the republic, whether naturalized or otherwise. In this way some Chinese and Japanese also became citizens, having been naturalized or born in the Islands.

"But now it is impossible for any Japanese to become a citizen by naturalization. This liberty is extended only to members of the Caucasian race, and negroes, as especially provided in the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

"Under the laws and statutes of the United States I have held that no native of Guam could become a citizen. This was in the case of a man who would have made a good citizen, and who had lived here for fifteen or sixteen years, but under the statute he was not entitled to naturalization papers. But no South Sea Islander or Jap or anyone else is entitled to citizenship under the present law. I have held in previous cases that anyone born within the Territory is a citizen of the United States, and that doctrine still holds good. The United States Supreme Court has never made a different ruling. The statutes expressly prohibit the naturalization of any one not a white or negro.

"But every man, white or black, or any color, be he Japanese, Chinese, Kanaka, Portuguese, Polynesian, or anything else, is a citizen of the United States provided he is born here, but no one not a citizen can ever become one by naturalization, if he is not a Caucasian or negro and who was not born in the United States."

DRIVES MOSQUITOES AWAY.

Castor Bean Plant Said to Keep the  
Pests at a Distance.

CHICAGO, August 13.—Mosquitoes, according to the Chronicle, are to be banished from the Chicago parks if a recommendation recently made to the commissioners by Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago is carried out. All that is necessary to drive the pests away, says the professor, is castor bean plants.

This discovery was made by Professor Starr while he was traveling in tropical countries. He intended to study anthropology during these travels, but the exigencies of the situation forced him for a time to study the best method of driving off the clouds of mosquitoes which made life a burden.

"One night," said the professor, "I was annoyed more than usual. Thousands of little insects hummed and buzzed about me. Finally, in desperation, I tore some branches from a plant with which to brush them away. I soon found that I did not have to brush. The mosquitoes had disappeared and did not come back that night.

"The plant from which I had torn the branches was that of the castor bean. The next evening I again tried it with the same success.

Professor C. M. Childs, of the department of entomology of the University of Chicago, confirms the statements of Professor Starr. He says there is something in the castor bean plant which is antipathetic to the mosquito, but that he does not know what it is.

Capt. Hall, commander of the American guard during the Peking legation siege, has been officially commended by the Secretary of the Navy.

AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter Into the Question  
You may have it and not know it.  
You may be young; you may be old.  
Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th,

## ORGANIZING THE STEAMSHIP TRUST

Leyland, Atlantic Transport and American Lines Merged in Business.

NEW YORK, August 16.—According to the Journal of Commerce conservative advices received here from Liverpool contain the definite statement that an alliance is contemplated between the Leyland, the Atlantic Transport and the American lines. The Leyland line, it will be recalled, was recently purchased by J. P. Morgan as the head of a syndicate.

The fact that the Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines were to be operated in harmony has been known for some time. There have been at various times and in various forms reports that the American line was also a part of Mr. Morgan's plan, but these reports have been in each instance denied.

So far as the arrangement that is to be in effect among the various companies is concerned, it will, apparently be merely the application of the community of interest plan of operation to the steamship business. The connection of the various lines will be of a close character and will, it is stated, be fully indicated when the new directors of the Leyland line become known. It may be stated positively, however, that the flags and funnels of the three fleets will remain distinct, as at present, and the lines will be managed separately, as is now the case. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. no information or confirmation would be given on the proposed alliance.

NEW YORK, August 16.—In an interview with a Journal of Commerce reporter President Baker of the Atlantic Transport line announced that "we have completed for providing new docking facilities in London at a cost of \$10,000,000. President Baker says in part:

"England is far behind America in its facilities for handling freight, particularly grain. At present the freight is unloaded into barges, then taken to a place where it is weighed; then unloaded, weighed and loaded on another barge for delivery. The wharves are poorly arranged for the storage of merchandise and the warehouses are forty or fifty feet from the edge of the wharf. England's capital is tied up and is being pressed by the Americans and Germans. Owing to the old-fashioned methods it costs about 2s per ton to handle the freight after it arrives in London, while it only costs one per ton here. The Leyland Company and the Atlantic Transport Company will carry to London 50,000 tons of freight every week, or about 2,500,000 tons, a year, and it will be readily seen that the saving by the use of American methods which we shall introduce will be very great. I estimate that by the use of new docks or basins by the Leyland Company and the Atlantic Transport Company, on the community of interest system, even if only 1s per ton is saved, it will mean an income of 12½ to 15 per cent on a capital of £2,000,000."

## FRAUDS IN NEW YORK CUSTOMS

Chicago Importers Throw Light on Crooked Invoices From Japan.

CHICAGO, August 16.—As a result of the recent exposure of alleged frauds in the New York customs service several of the big wholesale dry goods firms of Chicago have filed claims with the Board of Appraisers asking for sums aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars as rebates.

It was through the watchfulness of Chicago importers that the Government discovered a conspiracy in the New York customs house, says the Chronicle. Last May, buyers for Chicago importers found that goods bought in Tokyo and shipped to the United States cost more than the same articles could be bought for from certain firms in New York.

So the Chicago men got together and instituted a quiet investigation. They collected their evidence and filed protests with the Treasury Department at Washington.

The protests contained disclosures that call for immediate action and Government detectives were set at work at once. The claims the Chicago merchants have filed with the Board of Appraisers are being considered now, but official action probably will not be taken until the investigation has been finished.

## EMPLOYERS FORCE STRIKE.

Want a Chance to Work Off Their Surplus Goods.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Matthew Borden, who is largely interested in print-cloth mills in Fall River, Mass., and who has an office in this city, speaking of the prospective strike among the operators in New England, is quoted by the Tribune as saying that the mill-owners of Fall River had announced the proposed reduction in wages for the purpose of precipitating a strike, which would afford them an opportunity to dispose of a surplus of goods that is at present choking up the mills. Mr. Borden said:

"Personally, I do not approve of this way of doing business. It would be far better, more businesslike and manly, to meet the issue squarely, lay the case before the men and explain the necessity for a temporary lay-off."

"The men are honest and have, I believe, the best interests of their employers at heart, and would be willing to accept such a condition philosophically and in a manner befitting sensible men."

Virginia has endorsed Bryan again.

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The French troops have left Peking. The heat in Italy is shriveling vineyards.

Another Georgia negro was burned at the stake.

Born, to Grand Duchess Xenia, of Russia, a son.

The Southern Pacific plans a railroad loop for Alameda.

Venezuela claims a victory over Colombia at Caracas.

Disease is killing many of the Boer refugees at Brandfort.

J. M. Wilson of Washington, may be Schley's chief counsel.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is in London.

The United Mine Workers have entered the steel strike.

Porto Ricans are fighting the importation of Brazilian coffee.

The University of California has reopened for the fall term.

Earthquakes that caused no damage are reported from Alaska.

Corea—disputes announce the killing of Catholic missionaries.

Divers are now seeking for the balance of the stolen Selby gold.

A British blockhouse near Brandfort was destroyed by the Boers.

Ancient cities have been discovered in excavations made in Crete.

David E. Smith was struck by a train at Cloverdale and killed.

Gen. George W. Bowles, a Mexican War veteran, died at Martinez.

Three Los Angeles girls, the Wallace sisters, drowned at Long Beach.

C. Link, of Chicago, was murdered at Los Angeles, for his money.

The postoffice safe at San Mateo, Cal., was looted and \$150 taken.

British troops will not evacuate Peiping until the protocol is signed.

Kitchener's reprisal proclamation in South Africa cannot be enforced.

Chicago police have challenged New York police to a shooting match.

R. D. Vivian is under arrest in Arizona for the murder of a miner.

The United States has assured protection to the Chinese at Panama.

San Pedro Valley, Arizona, was flooded, causing much property loss.

Germans are praising the dead impress, regardless of political opinions.

Forest fires are devastating timber and farms in the Cascade mountains.

Ex-Congressman Haines saved two women from drowning in New Haven.

The widow of Canovas del Castillo, the murdered Spanish premier, is dead.

A Mafia organization, which killed fourteen, has been unearthed in Paris.

A Vancouver Chinaman confesses to four murders, for which he was paid \$200.

The English government is warned of American coal competition in the Mediterranean.

Baroness Helen Kamenetz, a former New York laundress, committed suicide at Monaco.

The Secretary of State in Ohio, will act against the United States Steel Corporation.

Germans in San Francisco unveiled a bronze monument in honor of Goethe and Schiller.

Hon. Edward Manning, the wealthiest man in Iowa, is dead. He was worth \$3,000,000.

Thirty salmon canneries on Puget Sound have consolidated, with a capital of \$5,000,000.

Francisco and Jose Givoni, father and son, were killed by lightning at Phoenix, Arizona.

E. W. Drickhoff, chief engineer, is blamed for the breakdown in the transport Seward.

Turkey has rejected the French conditions for the purchase of the Constantinople quays.

The boiler tubes of the yacht Quail, at McKeesport, Pa., blew out, fatally injuring two men.

Plans for a combination of the button manufacturers of the United States have been perfected.

Mrs. Lottie Fletcher, a San Francisco bride of a week, nineteen years old, has disappeared.

A collision on the Santa Fe at Topeka resulted in serious injury to the engineer and fireman.

Wm. A. Leffen, a San Bernardino newspaper man, deserted his wife and eloped with her sister.

The funeral of Baron Von Ketteler, murdered by the Chinese at Peking, was held in Westphalia.

Chauncey Depew refuses to be interviewed any more, because he has been so often misquoted.

The Alliance Assurance Company of London is negotiating to purchase the Imperial Insurance Company.

Lord Lansdowne's diplomacy is credited with the British triumph in regard to Russia's Manchurian treaty.

Armstrong, a small village in British Columbia, was laid in ashes through the act of a madman.

Governor Taft says that tariff legislation is needed for the Philippines, at the next session of Congress.

The Chief Branch of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers has declined to join the strikers.

New York is stirred by stories of police scandals, and the defeat of Tammany is foreseen as a result.

Von Euclow, the German chancellor, is charged by the Agrarian press with conspiring to defeat the tariff bill.

A twelve-year-old Santa Cruz girl robbed a house because her stepfather told her to. Both are under arrest.

Anxiety is felt at Seattle over the delay in the arrival of \$20,000 in gold bullion shipped from Alaska in July.

The coroner's jury failed to fix the guilt for the death of Mrs. Margaret Thomas at San Jose. She was poisoned.

The two new cruisers of the French navy are complete failures, owing to the intense heat generated by the boilers.

Ex-Governor W. J. Stone, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is recovering from a serious illness.

Fifteen hundred candidates were initiated by the Woodmen of the World at San Francisco, in a big open air meeting.

The old rumor of the secret marriage of the Empress Frederick to a court official has been revived in France since her death.

A military prisoner being taken to the island prison at San Francisco, jumped from a moving train at Redding and escaped.

Marks of abuse on the body of Louis Wagner, who died in the State insane asylum, near Ulrich, has led his friends to ask an investigation.

In 1893 it cost \$1,346,019 to run New York insane asylums. It now costs \$5,544,881. The governor will urge the Legislature to greater economy.

J. P. Morgan, steel magnate, has leased the Charles Crocker mansion in San Francisco, and will attend the Episcopalian convention in October.

The custom receipts of Cuba during the six months ended June 30, 1901, were \$7,347,805; for the six months ended June 30, 1899, \$6,916,861, and for the six months ended June 30, 1900, \$8,060,522.

Governor Maynew, of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is dead.

Phillips, the Chicago corn king, is in bankruptcy.

The Bethlehem steel plant has been sold for \$7,500,000.

Seven hundred exiles left Constantinople for Arabia.

Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskjold, is dead at Stockholm.

M. De Witte, Russia's minister of finance, may visit America.

Shamrock II made a trip of 15 days from Scotland to New York.

The \$10,000 Travers staked at New York was won by Blues at 20 to 1.

"Denver" Ed Martin won from Fred Russell on a foul in the tenth round.

The lynchers of the Hall family at Lookout, Modoc Co., Cal., are to be tried.

Colonel Cabrera, a dangerous rebel, has been captured in Batangas province.

Floods along the Mississippi banks have caused many people to leave their homes.

M. Saratoff, charged with the murder of a Turkish spy in Bulgaria, has been acquitted by trial.

American automobileists made a daring ascent of the Great St. Bernard from Martigny, Switzerland.

Philippine veterans, in session at Salt Lake, have nominated Com. Irving Hale, of Colorado, for president.

W. C. Whitney's two-year-old colt Goldsmith won the Saratoga special sweepstakes by a nose, from Blue Girl.

Count Von Waldersee has been accused of talking too much and too insistently at Berlin about the Chinese war.

Forest fires are sweeping the country about Chico, Cal., many residences and much other property being destroyed.

A single robber in the Adirondacks held up a stage, shooting four horses, and compelling the passengers to give up their valuables.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, who is lecturing in Northern New York, tried to snatch a cigar from a drummer, who was smoking it. He slapped her in the face.

British railway reports show a decline in net earnings for six months of \$8,750,000, with increased expenses.

This is taken to indicate a decline in all business interests.

Three thousand Illinois Steel Company men, at Joliet, have joined the strikers. Morgan has a plan to prevent strikes by extending the profit-sharing scheme to trust plants.

The battlefield Iowa has been ordered to San Francisco, in place of the Wisconsin, to be sent to Panama if needed.

The Philadelphia may take the place of the Iowa, for the Panama trip, if she arrives in time.

Edward R. Carroll, clerk of the court of general sessions, has sent to Controller Coler a bill for \$7,829 for printing a volume of testimony taken at the trial of Roland B. Molinet for the killing of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

In view of the interest taken in the question of whether or not animal tuberculosis can be communicated to human beings, T. L. Monson, State Dairy Commissioner of Colorado, offers himself as a subject for a thorough test of the matter, provided a suitable annuity for his family is assured in case of fatal results. Monson has made a study of the matter and is a strong believer in Dr. Koch's theory.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Lima's Large Mortality.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 16.—The large mortality in Lima is again attracting attention.

There has been an alarming number of deaths in the last few days.

## BROCHURE ON RUSSIAN SUGAR

M. Blanc Gives Czar's Side of the Existing Controversy.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Aug.

1.—A brochure signed by M. Blanc, entitled, "Russian Sugar Regulations and Export Premium," has just appeared here in Russian and English. It is said to be inspired by M. Blanc attempts to give Russia's side of the controversy. It ends with a recommendation to arbitrate the outstanding difficulties.

Of principal interest in this brochure is the sketch of the history of the sugar industry before the law of November 20, 1895, was promulgated.

"Overproduction in the 80's and the early 90's had brought on a crisis," it is said, "and a number of mills, both large and small, were compelled to close. The producers entered into an agreement to export a certain proportion of their several outputs, but it was disregarded, as such agreements often are when there

# THE BLIGHT OF LANTANA

## How it May De- stroy Coffee Trees.

MAUI, August 21.—By the Wednesday steamer, Professor Koebele, the celebrated entomologist, arrived on Maui, and has been staying at James Lindsay's, Haiku. His mission on the island is concerning the lantana blight. He states that the indiscriminate use of it is liable to lead the rancher, planter or farmer into trouble. After this blight has devoured and destroyed the lantana, what next? What will it then subsist upon? It will demand food in nature somewhat similar to the lantana, the coffee plant for instance. At Ulupalakua, where there is no coffee and no crop of any value save the grass of the pastures, this foe will probably vanish after the lantana has been consumed; but at Kaupo or in other places where there are coffee plantations, this blight should not be introduced, for when once started on its course of destruction nothing can stay its progress except the annihilation of what it feeds upon.

The Professor has spent several days in visiting Haleakala ranch and other places where he could obtain any information concerning the blight or the Japanese beetle.

The lantana blight is now scattered all over the Ulupalakua region and is spreading very rapidly. The Hawaiians in that vicinity have obtained some of it from the ranch and are placing it upon the lantana growing on their lands. Nothing now can stay its progress in that neighborhood. Inasmuch as Kahikinui residents have also taken the blight to their lands, the Kaupo coffee planters should take great precautions.

Weather—Hot and dry, the drought continues.

### GENERAL NOTES

Hana district has been having frequent light showers.

Miss Mamie Widdifield has been visiting at Waipahu.

Normal Instructor C. W. Baldwin departed for Honolulu by the steamer of the 23d.

W. N. Armstrong is the guest of Mr. J. B. Castle at her summer residence on the slope of Haleakala.

The Misses Ada and Ruth Whitney of Honolulu are being entertained by Mrs. W. E. Beckwith of Pala.

Mrs. D. B. Murdoch and two children of Ewa are visiting the D. B. Baldwins of Camp 5, Spreckelsville.

Mrs. Theodore Richards and family who have been at Puomale, Makawao, return to Honolulu today.

The Ladies' Thursday Club of Makawao met at Mrs. F. F. Baldwin's, Pala, during the afternoon of the 23d.

A. N. Kepokai returned to Waipahu this week taking a short rest from his duties as fire claims' commissioner.

During Tuesday, the 29th, James Lindsay of Haiku accompanied by Mr. McOntire visited the crater of Haleakala.

Senator H. P. Baldwin returned from Honolulu on the 21st and is busy looking after H. C. Co.'s interests at Spreckelsville.

Col. W. H. Cornwell and his daughter, Miss Kate Cornwell, returned from Honolulu on the Kinau of Tue-day night last—News.

Manager K. S. Gjerdrum of Hana plantation, who has been abroad on a vacation since May, is daily expected home with a bride.

The wedding of Mr. George T. Wilbur of Kaluanui to Miss Oss of Haiku will soon take place. They will reside at the old manager's residence at Kaluanui.

Miss Charlotte Dodge of Honolulu, who has been spending a vacation at Erehwon Cattle station, Kula, has successfully passed the entrance examinations to Smith's College.

Manager Bellino will begin the great cattle drive at Ulupalakua on Monday, the 26th. The transfer of the property to the agents of the new owners has already been made.

The public land office is having circulars printed in several languages warning the denizens of the Huelo-Keanae-Nahuku region against the wanton burning of forest lands.

Mr. Jas T Taylor, who is interested in the construction of the central Maui plantation railroads, paid a visit to Maui this week, returning to Honolulu on last night's Kinau—News.

The drought still continues on east and central Maui. The overland mail riders from Hana to Huelo reports that practically all the mountain streams on the route are dry, a very unusual occurrence—News.

The Makawao Tennis Club are holding Saturday afternoon games at Sunnyside, Pala. Last Saturday afternoon they chose a committee on by-laws. Some of the members of the polo club held a practice game during the same afternoon.

An alligator pear of the purple variety grown upon the premises of E. H. Bailey of Waipahu weighed two pounds exactly and measured eighteen and a half inches in circumference lengthwise and sixteen inches the other. This is a very large pear for Maui. Hilo and Honolulu pear-growers will please report similar fruit of larger dimensions.

D. C. Lindsey manager of Pala plantation, returned this week from a trip to Scotland and the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo. His stay at San Francisco was shortened by a week owing to the strike now taking place there. He did not complete his visit fearing that he would be obliged to return when desiring to go on a circuit of the general nature of the present strike.

national bank with a capital of \$25,000, fully paid up.

This move was made owing to the present stringency of the money market. It is a wise one, inasmuch as the \$25,000 in addition to the estimated amount that will be deposited in the savings department will probably meet all demands made by Maui people desiring loans. The companies wanting very large amounts are the owners of the sugar plantations who, when they are in need of extra funds, negotiate advances through their Honolulu agents.

There are many country banks on the Mainland doing a thriving business with no larger capital than the one proposed.

Mr. Lufkin states that owing to the reduction of the capital stock the number of shares to be issued has been more than subscribed for, but wishing to render the enterprise a popular one locally he will endeavor to allow the small subscribers to retain the full number of shares subscribed for by them.

Tax Assessor W. T. Robinson has made a proposition to construct a suitable office—a room twenty feet by thirty feet on Main street, Waipahu, and lease it on favorable terms for a number of years for the use of the bank. The proposed building will be placed on the site formerly occupied by the H. L. Chase photographic gallery, just above the law offices of George Hona. Mr. Robinson himself will use one-half of the building, which will be forty by thirty, as an assessor's office.

### MAKAWELI AND M'BRYDE

WAHIWA, Kauai, Aug. 21.—Makaweli plantation has just finished grinding for this season, and planting is now in progress. The cane is looking well and the coming crop will probably run about 16,000 tons. There is talk of a new ditch which is to be constructed from the water shed in the Makaweli valley on to the lands, now uncultivated, laying above the present limits of the plantation. When completed this proposed ditch will bring into cultivation some 4,000 acres of good cane land, now useless for that purpose on account of the lack of water.

On the McBryde plantation the work of planing for the crop of 1902 and 1903 is well in hand. The new mill is nearing completion, and will be ready for taking off this coming crop by October first. There is a large acreage of cane to come off for this crop. Most of the cane is in splendid condition and promises a large yield. In fact the fields of cane on all parts of the plantation compare as favorably if not more so, with any to be seen on the other plantations of this island.

The water system is being developed with much success. In both the Hanapepe and Lawai valleys, the tunnels have developed a plentiful supply of good pure water. In the Hanapepe valley are two pumps, one with a capacity of 7,000, 000 and the other of 10,000,000 gallons per day. In the Lawai valley is located one with a daily capacity of 10,000,000 gallons. The reservoir system for the storage of mountain storm water is being pushed rapidly towards completion. Mr. H. A. Jaeger, who has the contract for constructing the system, has a large force of men and teams scattered over the works. There have been completed six reservoirs with a total storage capacity of some 340,000,000 gallons, and there is now in course of construction three more with a total capacity of 120,000,000 gallons, thus giving the plantation a total storage of some 420,000,000 gallons of storm water. This storage system is one of the strong features of the plantation. The frequent rains in the mountains cause many small freshets and this storm water in place of being allowed to run to waste in the sea, is carried through a tunnel and ditch into these reservoirs and stored there till required for irrigating the fields below. During the past year there has been very little necessity for the pumps to run as the mountain rains have kept the reservoirs full, thus saving to the plantation many thousands of dollars which would have been expended for coal. The building of these dams is quite an undertaking. The soil has been hauled from the sides of the gulches, down into the bottom by means of teams of mules and scrapers. When the present system of reservoirs has been completed there will have been moved something over 170,000 cubic yards of soil. There is much work yet to be done on the plantation, but considering the time that the plantation has been in existence much has been accomplished.

ALL LIHUE'S  
YOUNG PEOPLE

LIHUE, Kauai, August 24.—Last evening a delightful poi supper was given by Mr and Mrs. W. H. Rice at Kalapaki, their beautiful beach home. The occasion was in honor of their son, Mr. Harold Rice, who leaves for Honolulu today en route for New Jersey, where he will continue his studies, after a most enjoyable vacation of three months on the Garden Isle.

At 7 o'clock the supper was served in an open lanai, where all Lihue's young people were gathered together, smiled upon by the moon and serenaded by the sea. After the feast the lanai was cleared and dancing was the order of the evening, the music being furnished by Hawaiians with their stringed instruments. The party broke up shortly before midnight, all having spent a most enjoyable evening and one in their opinion that Mr and Mrs. Rice give the most delightful parties.

Do Not Use Hawaiian Coffee.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Governor of Hawaii has requested the Government to buy its coffee supply for the army and navy from Hawaiian coffee growers, suggesting that it is of great importance that men of small means operating in this industry should receive encouragement either by prospective duty or bounty and that many without relief will have to leave the plantations. The War and Navy Departments to which the request was forwarded have replied that the suggestion is impracticable on the ground that they do not use that kind of coffee and that the Hawaiian coffee is high priced and not of the required strength for their use.

MAUI LIKES THE  
NEW BANK PLAN

MAUI, August 24.—Mr. Chas. L. Lutkin announces a change in the program as regards the organization of the proposed Maui bank. Instead of an institution formed under Territorial laws with a capital of \$200,000, one-half paid up, it is now planned to establish

# THE GREAT SPRECKELSVILLE MILL NEARING COMPLETION

THE pride of Maui and the wonder of the world, the new 500-ton Puunene Sugar Mill, is rapidly nearing completion. The structural work is practically all in place, and the roofing and siding is rapidly being put on. Within a month or six weeks at furthest Milliken Brothers will have completed their part of the contract, which was to erect the building. In the meantime the machinery is being put in, so that a visitor can now form a very good idea of what the mill will be when finished.

It would be beyond the limits of an ordinary newspaper article to give a full description of the structure and machinery, when completed, but an idea can be formed of its proportions by remembering that over 5,000 tons of iron have been used in its construction. The building, when finished, will cover several acres of ground, and is three stories in height. Under the roof will be room for three separated mills of a capacity of over 150 tons each per day. Only one mill will be put in at first and this will be ready for use by the first of January. It will be the first of February, however, before the mill will be started. As soon as started, the old mill at Spreckelsville will be moved to the new mill building, thus giving a capacity of over 300 tons per day, and when needed another mill will be put in which will give a total capacity of 500 tons per day.

The economy of the new mill will be apparent in many ways. In the first place, cane can be cut and ground as soon as ready, thus saving a considerable percentage of loss which occurs on many plantations at present, by not being able to handle the cane as soon as ready to grind. Then the economy of handling the output of three mills with one set of reducing machinery will mean a saving of several dollars on each ton of sugar produced.

The construction of the entire mill is under the personal supervision of Mr. J. N. S. Williams of the Honolulu Iron Works, a man in every sense of the word competent, and few men have had the opportunity of erecting a nobler monument than that of the Puunene mill, a building which will keep his memory green for the full life of its usefulness, which will run far on toward the beginning of the next century.

There are several new and noteworthy features developed in the construction of the new mill. One is that the water to be used at the mill, which would be sufficient in quantity to irrigate 900 acres of cane, will be pumped back from the mill when used, and conveyed by pipes to the cane land.

The entire area of the floor will be of cement except the sugar room on the first floor, which will be of boards, for the reason that sugar piled on a cement floor has a tendency to "sweat." The sugar room extends the whole length of one side of the mill, with sliding doors at short intervals, opening on to a covered railroad track, so that sugar can be loaded on the cars without being exposed to the rain.—Maui News.

The economy of the new mill will be

### THE HAMAKUA FOREST FIRE STILL HAS THE UPPER HAND

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, August 15.—Editor Advertiser: The fire is still raging in the forest of Hamakua, and it begins to look as if the entire forest will be swept away. Some idea of the magnitude of this fire may be learned from the fact that the manager of the Kukauai plantation with a large force of men has been fighting it night and day, ever since the Fourth of July; and can make no headway against it. The managers with large forces of men of various plantations have also been out, but can do but little good excepting to keep it out of the Kukauai plantation alone has spent \$1,000 in attempting to stop this fire, and to keep it out of the cane. It is also estimated that the loss to the plantations and other parties will amount to not less than \$100,000, and the damage done to the forest cannot be known, as the fire and smoke debars any one from getting near it. It also begins to look as if all of the coffee plantations will be swept away. There has been quite a number of fires in them already. The worst fire so far has been on George Osborne's coffee plantation, which was one of the best on Hawaii, and which has been almost entirely destroyed.

Mr. Horner has also lost a large part of his coffee trees, and it is feared that he will lose the entire coffee plantation. These fires have, in most cases, been started by natives, who must have known that they could not keep it within the limit of their own property, and we think something should be done to stop such criminal carelessness. We

consider that when these men make fires they know they cannot control them, they are little better than incendiaries or house-burners, and we consider that this should be made a criminal offense. It is a fact that something of this kind will have to be done, or not only forests will be destroyed, but all of the homesteads as well. And the only way to stop the fire from getting into the homestead and the cane field is to cut a road just above the homesteads from Oookala to Honokaa. But this is an immense undertaking, and as it will take more men than the planters can spare it is hoped that the Government will lend a hand; and then another road could be cut above the fire and so endeavor to save some part of the forest. As all of the ferns and brush are dead and as dry as tinder, and as a high wind is almost always blowing, it will be impossible to stop this fire unless it is done at once by a large force of men.

I remain yours,

OBSERVER

### SPENT SATURDAY AT PEARL HARBOR

A party of Government officials made a visit of inspection to Pearl Harbor Saturday, spending the entire day at the site of the proposed naval station, and returning in the evening. In the party were Captain Merry, United States District Attorney Baird, his newly appointed assistant, J. J. Dunne, Captain Pond and Civil Engineer White.

The ground was thoroughly gone over for the benefit of Mr. Baird, who is preparing to vigorously fight the claim for damages made by the owners and lessors of the land wanted for the naval station. No answer has been filed by the John II estate, and the expectation now is that none will be filed, so the answers are now all in. The only claim the II estate has is through a mortgage upon some of the lands, which have been condemned, and there is enough not taken by the Government to secure the mortgages held by the estate.

We went to Pearl Harbor simply to see the site of the naval station to the District Attorney, who had never been there, and who needed to inspect the ground before the cases were called in court," said Captain Merry yesterday.

"We also looked over the site with Engineer White, but did not decide on the location of any of the buildings. This is work which cannot be done in a day, and must be carefully considered before action is taken, otherwise we would want to be changing the location after the buildings were up. The docks and wharves will not be located until a survey is made, and this will not be done for some time."

Do not use Hawaiian Coffee.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Governor of Hawaii has requested the Government to buy its coffee supply for the army and navy from Hawaiian coffee growers, suggesting that it is of great importance that men of small means operating in this industry should receive encouragement either by prospective duty or bounty and that many without relief will have to leave the plantations. The War and Navy Departments to which the request was forwarded have replied that the suggestion is impracticable on the ground that they do not use that kind of coffee and that the Hawaiian coffee is high priced and not of the required strength for their use.

Canavarro May Leave.

J. M. Vitas has received a letter from A. de Souza Canavarro, the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, dated San Francisco, stating that he would not return to Hawaii, but was about to leave for Portugal. Mr. Canavarro finds no relief in the climate of the Coast metropolis and wants to try his native air. He has been in Hawaii many years. His former wife is now Sister Sancamilla, a Buddhist nun.

Steamship Californian.

Seattle will owe the coming of the American Hawaiian steamers to that port to the fact that they can call cheaper and better at the British Columbia collieries. The steamer Californian is the first of the service and was to have arrived at the colliery about August 24. After loading 2,500 tons of coal she will go to Seattle to take what freight is bound to the Islands sailing from Seattle about August 25.

Fourteen men held up a Missouri, Kansas and Texas train at Caney switch, Indian Territory, blowing up the express car and the treasure safe, rifling mail bags and compelling the passengers to give up valuables. Men supposed to be the robbers were arrested tracked by bloodhounds.

# NO SHOW FOR JAPS

## Judge Estee On the Status of Citizens.

PEAKING of the possibility of Japs becoming citizens of the Territory, a point made by the Maui News, Judge Estee said last evening: "No Japanese can become a citizen of the United States, as he could not get naturalization papers. The law especially prohibits this."

"No member of the Polynesian race, like a South Sea Islander, can ever become a citizen of the United States while the statutes remain as they are at present. The Hawaiians became citizens through the enabling act; they were all made so at one time. The enabling act gave the right of citizenship to all who were citizens of the republic, whether naturalized or otherwise. In this way some Chinese and Japanese also became citizens, having been naturalized or born in the Islands."

"But now it is impossible for any Japanese to become a citizen by naturalization. This liberty is extended only to members of the Caucasian race, and negroes, as especially provided in the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution."

"Under the laws and statutes of the United States I have held that no native of Guam could become a citizen. This was in the case of a man who would have made a good citizen, and who had lived here for fifteen or sixteen years, but under the statute he was not entitled to naturalization papers. But no South Sea Islander or Jap or anyone else is entitled to citizenship, under the present law. I have held in previous cases that anyone born within the Territory is a citizen of the United States, and that doctrine still holds good. The United States Supreme Court has never made a different ruling. The statutes expressly prohibit the naturalization of any one not a white or negro.

"But every man, white or black, or any color, be he Japanese, Chinese, Kanaka, Portuguese, Polynesian, or anything else, is a citizen of the United States provided he is born here, but no one not a citizen can ever become one by naturalization, if he is not a Caucasian or negro and who was not born in the United States."

DRIVES MOSQUITOES AWAY.

Castor Bean Plant Said to Keep the Pests at a Distance.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Mosquitoes, according to the Chronicle, are to be banished from the Chicago parks if a recommendation recently made to the commissioners by Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago is carried out. All that is necessary to drive the pests away, says the professor, are castor bean plants.

This discovery was made by Professor Starr while he was traveling in tropical countries. He intended to study anthropology during these travels, but the exigencies of the situation forced him for a time to study the best method of driving off the clouds of mosquitoes which made life a burden.

## ORGANIZING THE STEAMSHIP TRUST

Leyland, Atlantic Transport and American Lines Merged in Business.

NEW YORK, August 10.—According to the Journal of Commerce, conservative advices received here from Liverpool contain the definite statement that an alliance is contemplated between the Leyland, the Atlantic Transport and the American lines. The Leyland line, it will be recalled, was recently purchased by J. P. Morgan as the head of a syndicate.

The fact that the Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines were to be operated in harmony has been known for some time. There have been at various times and in various forms reports that the American line was also a part of Mr. Morgan's plan, but these reports have been in each instance denied.

So far as the arrangement that is to be in effect among the various companies is concerned, it will, apparently be merely the application of the community of interest plan of operation to the steamship business. The connection of the various lines will be of a close character and will, it is stated, be fully indicated when the new directors of the Leyland line become known. It may be stated positively, however, that the flags and funnels of the three fleets will remain distinct, as at present, and the lines will be managed separately, as is now the case. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. no information or confirmation would be given on the proposed alliance.

NEW YORK, August 16.—In an interview with a Journal of Commerce reporter President Baker of the Atlantic Transport line announced that "we have been completed for providing new docking facilities in London at a cost of \$10,000,000." President Baker says in part:

"England is far behind America in its facilities for handling freight, particularly grain. At present the freight is unloaded into barges, then taken to a place where it is weighed; then unloaded, weighed and loaded on another barge for delivery. The wharves are poorly arranged for the storage of merchandise and the warehouses are forty or fifty feet from the edge of the wharf. England's capital is tied up and is being pressed by the Americans and Germans. Owing to the old-fashioned methods it costs about 3s per ton to handle the freight after it arrives in London, while it only costs one per ton here. The Leyland Company and the Atlantic Transport Company will carry to London 50,000 tons of freight every week, or about 2,500,000 tons a year, and it will be readily seen that the saving by the use of American methods which we shall introduce will be very great. I estimate that by the use of new docks or basins by the Leyland Company and the Atlantic Transport Company, on the community of interest system, even if only 1s per ton is saved, it will mean an income of 12½ to 15 per cent on a capital of £2,000,000."

## FRAUDS IN NEW YORK CUSTOMS

Chicago Importers Throw Light on Crooked Invoices From Japan.

CHICAGO, August 16.—As a result of the recent exposure of alleged frauds in the New York customs service several of the big wholesale dry goods firms of Chicago have filed claims with the Board of Appraisers asking for sums aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars as rebates.

It was through the watchfulness of Chicago importers that the Government discovered a conspiracy in the New York customs house, says the Chronicle. Last May, buyers for Chicago importers found that goods bought in Tokyo and shipped to the United States cost more than the same articles could be bought for from certain firms in New York.

So the Chicago men got together and instituted a quiet investigation. They collected their evidence and filed protests with the Treasury Department at Washington.

The protests contained disclosures that call for immediate action and Government detectives were set at work at once. The claims the Chicago merchants have filed with the Board of Appraisers are being considered now, but official action probably will not be taken until the investigation has been finished.

## EMPLOYERS FORCE STRIKE.

Want a Chance to Work Off Their Surplus Goods.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Matthew Borden, who is largely interested in print-cloth mills in Fall River, Mass., and who has an office in this city, speaking of the prospective strike among the operators in New England, is quoted by the Tribune as saying that the mill-owners of Fall River had announced the proposed reduction in wages for the purpose of precipitating a strike, which would afford them an opportunity to dispose of a surplus of goods that is at present choking up the mills. Mr. Borden said:

"Personally, I do not approve of this way of doing business. It would be far better, more businesslike and manly, to meet the issue squarely, lay the case before the men and explain the necessity for a temporary lay-off."

"The men are honest and have, I believe, the best interests of their employers at heart, and would be willing to accept such a condition philosophically and in a manner befitting sensible men."

Virginia has endorsed Bryan again.

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The French troops have left Peking. The heat in Italy is shriveling vineyards.

Another Georgia negro was burned at the stake.

Born, to Grand Duchess Xenta, of Russia, a son.

The Southern Pacific plans a railroad loop for Alameda.

Venezuela claims a victory over Colombia at Caracas.

Disease is killing many of the Boer refugees at Brandfort.

J. M. Wilson, of Washington, may be Schley's chief counsel.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is in London.

The United Mine Workers have endorsed the steel strike.

Porto Ricans are fighting the importation of Brazilian coffee.

The University of California has reopened for the fall term.

Earthquakes that caused no damage, are reported from Alaska.

Corea dispatches announce the killing of Catholic missionaries.

Divers are now seeking for the balance of the stolen Selby gold.

A British blockhouse near Brandfort was destroyed by the Boers.

Ancient cities have been discovered in excavations made in Crete.

David B. Smith was struck by a train at Cloverdale and killed.

Gen. George W. Bowie, a Mexican War veteran, died at Martinez.

Three Los Angeles girls, the Wallace sisters, drowned at Long Beach.

C. Link, of Chicago, was murdered at Los Angeles, for his money.

The postoffice safe at San Mateo, Cal., was looted and \$150 taken.

British troops will not evacuate Peiping until the protocol is signed.

Kitchener's reprisal proclamation in South Africa cannot be enforced.

Chicago police have challenged New York police to a shooting match.

R. D. Vivian is under arrest in Arizona for the murder of a miner.

The United States has assured protection to the Chinese at Panama.

San Pedro Valley, Arizona, was flooded, causing much property loss.

Germans are praising the dead emperor, regardless of political opinions.

Forest fires are devastating timber and farms in the Cascade mountains.

Ex-Congressman Halpin saved two women from drowning in New Haven.

The widow of Canovas del Castillo, the murdered Spanish premier, is dead.

A Mafia organization, which killed fourteen, has been unearthed in Paris.

A Vancouver Chinaman confesses to four murders, for which he was paid \$200.

The English government is warned of American coal competition in the Mediterranean.

Baroness Helen Kamenoff, a former New York laundress, committed suicide at Monaco.

The Secretary of State in Ohio will act against the United States Steel Corporation.

Germans in San Francisco unveiled a bronze monument in honor of Goethe and Schiller.

Hon. Edward Manning, the wealthiest man in Iowa, is dead. He was worth \$3,000,000.

Thirty salmon canneries on Puget Sound have consolidated, with a capital of \$5,000,000.

Francisco and Jose Givoni, father and son, were killed by lightning at Phoenix, Arizona.

E. W. Drickhoff, chief engineer, is blamed for the breakdown in the transport Seward.

Turkey has rejected the French conditions for the purchase of the Constantinople quays.

The boiler tubes of the yacht Quail, at McKeesport, Pa., blew out, fatally injuring two men.

Plans for a combination of the button manufacturers of the United States have been perfected.

Mrs. Lottie Fletcher, a San Francisco bride of a week, nineteen years old, has disappeared.

A collision on the Santa Fe at Topeka resulted in serious injury to the engineer and fireman.

W. A. Leffen, a San Bernardino newspaper man, deserted his wife and eloped with her sister.

The funeral of Baron Von Ketteler, murdered by the Chinese at Peking, was held in Westphalia.

Chauncey Depew refuses to be interviewed any more, because he has been so often misquoted.

The Alliance Assurance Company of London is negotiating to purchase the Imperial Insurance Company.

Lord Lansdowne's diplomacy is credited with the British triumph in regard to Russia's Manchurian treaty.

Armstrong, a small village in British Columbia, was laid in ashes through the act of a madman.

Governor Taft signs tariff legislation for the Philippines, at the request of Congress.

The Chicago branch of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers has declined to join the strikers.

New York is stirred by stories of police scandals, and the defeat of Tammany is foreseen as a result.

Von Ebow, the German chancellor, is charged by the Agrarian press with conspiring to defeat the tariff bill.

A twelve-year-old Santa Cruz girl robbed a house because her stepfather told her to. Both are under arrest.

Anxiety is felt at Seattle over the delay in the arrival of \$20,000 in gold bullion shipped from Alaska in July.

The coroner's jury failed to fix the guilt for the death of Mrs. Margaret Thomas at San Jose. She was poisoned.

The two new cruisers of the French navy are complete failures, owing to the intense heat generated by the boilers.

Ex-Governor W. J. Stone, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is recovering from a serious illness.

Fifteen hundred candidates were initiated by the Woodmen of the World at San Francisco, in a big open air meeting.

The old rumor of the secret marriage of the Empress Frederick to a court official has been revived in France since her death.

A military prisoner being taken to the island prison at San Francisco, jumped from a moving train at Redding and escaped.

Marks of abuse on the body of Louis Waumer, who died in the State insane asylum near Uxbridge, has led his friends to ask an investigation.

In 1893 it cost \$1,246,019 to run New York insane asylums. It now costs \$5,544,881. The governor will urge the Legislature to greater economy.

J. P. Morgan, steel magnate, has leased the Charles Crocker mansion in San Francisco, and will attend the Episcopal convention in October.

The custom receipts of Cuba during the six months ended June 30, 1901, were \$7,347,005; for the six months ended June 30, 1899, \$4,914,651, and for the six months ended June 30, 1900, \$8,059,522.

Governor Maynew, of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is dead.

Phillips, the Chicago corn king, is in bankruptcy.

The Bethlehem steel plant has been sold for \$7,500,000.

Seven hundred exiles left Constantinople for Arabia.

Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskjold, is dead at Stockholm.

M. De Witte, Russia's minister of finance, may visit America.

Shamrock II made a trip of 15 days from Scotland to New York.

The \$10,000 Travers stakes at New York was won by Blues at 20 to 1.

"Denver" Ed Martin won from Fred Russell on a foul in the tenth round.

The lynchers of the Hall family at Lookout, Modoc Co., Cal., are to be tried.

Colonel Cabrera, a dangerous rebel, has been captured in Batangas province.

Floods along the Mississippi banks have caused many people to leave their homes.

M. Saratoff, charged with the murder of a Turkish spy in Bulgaria, has been acquitted by trial.

American automobileists made a daring ascent of the Great St. Bernard from Martigny, Switzerland.

Philippine veterans, in session at Salt Lake, have nominated Com. Irving Hale, of Colorado, for president.

W. C. Whitney's two-year-old colt, Goldsmith, won the Saratoga special sweepstakes by a nose, from Blue Girl.

Count Von Waldsees has been accused of talking too much and too indiscreetly at Berlin about the Chinese war.

Forest fires are sweeping the country about Chico, Cal., many residences and much other property being destroyed.

A single robber in the Adirondacks held up a stage, shooting four horses and compelling the passengers to give up their valuables.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, who is lecturing in Northern New York, tried to snatch a cigar from a drummer, who was smoking it. He slapped her in the face.

British railway reports show a decline in net earnings for six months of \$3,750,000, with increased expenses.

This is taken to indicate a decline in all business interests.

Three thousand Illinois Steel Company men, at Joliet, have joined the strikers. Morgan has a plan to prevent strikes by extending the profit-sharing scheme to trust plants.

The battleship Iowa has been ordered to San Francisco, in place of the Wisconsin, to be sent to Panama if needed.

Edward R. Carroll, clerk of the court of general sessions, has sent to Controller Coler a bill for \$7,829 for printing a volume of testimony taken at the trial of Roland B. Molneau for the killing of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

In view of the interest taken in the question of whether or not animal tuberculosis can be communicated to human beings, T. L. Monson, State Dairy Commissioner of Colorado, offers himself as a subject for a thorough test of the matter, provided a suitable annuity for his family is assured in case of fatal results.

Monson has made a study of the matter and is a strong believer in Dr. Koch's theory.

**CONGER'S NEPHEW UNDER ARREST**

Troubles of a Young Man Who Is Well Known in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 16.—Roy W. Conger, a nephew of Boxer war fame, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Hollingsworth on complaint of the Gilbert Publishing Company. He was charged with intent to leave the State for the purpose of evading payment of \$550 which he owed to the publishing company, by which he had been employed.

Mr. Conger is about to marry. Miss Grace Flieh, daughter of Colonel Henry Flieh, and he declared that he was merely going out of the State on his wedding tour and that he had no intention of defrauding the firm. In the affidavit for arrest the Gilbert company alleged:

That the defendant told this affiant he was going to get married and leave the State tomorrow and refused to settle the bill or examine the items, but asked to meet this affiant tomorrow;

and this affiant further says that a portion of the money sued upon was fraudulently withheld by this defendant from money he had received and collected for plaintiff without authority from said plaintiff so to deduct. That said defendant left this State once previously to prevent the collection of the money sued upon.

Judge Dunne said he was sorry to issue the order of arrest, but that on the affidavit of the company he had no alternative.

Young Mr. Conger promptly produced a friend who put up \$233 in cash and indorsed notes for the balance and the case was dismissed.

The Call says: When Conger was brought into Judge Dunne's chambers he was accompanied by a Mr. Cooper, a planter, from the Hawaiian Islands.

Conger held a consultation with his friend and with President Gilbert, and then made a settlement. Cooper paid \$233 in cash and Conger gave the publishing company his note for the balance due.

Conger arrived here six weeks ago from Honolulu. He was accompanied by a Japanese servant and was looked upon as a "high roller" at the Palace Hotel.

Conger avoided interviews yesterday and remained away from the hotel.

**Governor Dole's Position.**

Governor Dole states his position clearly on the subject of

**Hawaiian Gazette.**Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : AUGUST 27

It is said that hundreds of letters are on file at Washington favoring the re-election in office of the branded judge. We do not doubt it. But Julian Hayne before he left, these parts to serve a term at Sing Sing, could have got just as many letters of recommendation and from the same people.

Signor Crispi, who is dead, was a powerful agent of Italian unity and a deadly foe of the Pope. His last years were embittered by a monetary scandal which drove him from office and brought him to the verge of poverty. In the days of his success, when Premier he brought Italian prestige very high in all the chancelleries of Europe.

Advocates of white labor for the cane fields should study the facts presented elsewhere in an article on the Ewa experiment. Manager Lowrie gave the white men free horses, water, school facilities, garden spots, doctor's services, double wages in one-sixth of the profits of their crops, and yet they were not happy. In the end those who did not leave in advance, refused to do the hard work required at the finish. The whole plan fell through because of the unwillingness—not the inability—of white men to carry on plantation work.

Coincident with Brother Emmanuel's visit to San Francisco appears the charge, in the paper that interviewed him, that Governor Dole calmly ignored Washington's birthday. If memory holds a seat in this distracted globe, Statesman Emmanuel also ignored it by keeping his plumbing shop open and restraining from the elevation of his flag. Thus it is that patriotism dies. The first we know Hawaii will be burdened with some unpatriotic citizen who won't carry a torch in a campaign parade or who refuses to eat the national delicacy of pie.

The return of Governor Dole in good health is a welcome evidence of the truth of the reports that came down at intervals during the past two months from his mountain retreats. Few public men have had a harder strain than Governor Dole and it has been tense during the greater part of nine years. He took office as the chief of a revolution and he held it against "treason, domestic and foreign levy," passing through vicissitudes that constantly tried his patience and firmness. His annoyances and perplexities have been legion and his vacations few. It is with surprise as well as satisfaction, therefore, to observe that his health is as good as it is.

The strike situation in San Francisco remains practically unchanged. Several hundred special officers have been sworn in to assist in preventing trouble between the strikers and non-union laborers. Coastwise steamers, with one or two exceptions, are tied up. The strike has also spread to Portland and difficulty is met with in loading and unloading vessels and in obtaining crews. Negotiations between the strikers and the Employers' Association up to August 16, looking to a settlement of the struggle, have proved futile. The work of loading and unloading steamships is done with difficulty, the ship's officers personally working with their crews. The agents and ship-owners state they are losing heavily every day, and few are paying demurrage. Fights between strikers and non-unions take place at intervals.

The fact that a sensible Hawaiian preacher was once made a local magistrate in a small place where no lawyer could then be found for the job, is used as a precedent by those who would excuse the First Circuit Court for lately adding, to an overburdened bar, some seventeen Hawaiians who knew no law and were not asked to try an examination. In the one case a local convenience was afforded and no injustice was done; in the other, to all appearances, a bribe was paid and the entire public put in the way of being victimized by shysters. There was a good excuse in the case of the preacher, there is none. In the other instance which does not reveal the Judge of the First Circuit Court as being either a fool or a knave, intent on rewarding legislative tools who were both

Judge Humphreys tells a Washington reporter that he is being persecuted because he started a Republican paper here and that when he became Judge, he entirely severed his connection with it. The Attorney General has told the Attorney General the same thing. In that case the latter will have a chance to confront him with voluminous editorials from his Republican paper directed against the Presidents' Republican opponents in the editorial of the case, against the Republicans. In the Legislature and in fact of the Home Rule party. Furthermore there will be affidavits in plenty as to the intimate connection of Humphreys with the political and other labels in his paper specifying many that he personally wrote. Humphreys has had his bonings all alone, but there will soon be a more impressive Richmond in the field armed with sworn documents that will put an end to any feeling of personal confidence the Attorney General may have in Humphreys from bearing one side of his case.

## ROOM FOR AMERICANS.

That Caucasians can do all the work of a cane field, but at the same time that they will not, is most plainly set forth by the recital of the experiences of those who were brought to Ewa plantation by the management in the hope that they would solve the labor problem. They came, tried the work, succeeded in doing the lightest kind of labor as well as the Orientals, but no better, and then when the crop advanced to its final stages and the hard part of the work came, they would not undertake it, but instead hired Japanese to do it. They were thus brought into direct contact, in so far as their labor went, with the Oriental, and there was at once developed repugnance to being in this kind of competition with the Chinese and Japanese, and the experiment was a failure.

Despite this showing, the advocates of the introduction of white labor to replace the Orientals insist that the way to accomplish the conversion is to bring in enough white men and thus force the change, but without bringing the two races into competition. The impracticable always appeals to some minds, and this is one of the cases at point. The question would be how to land upon any plantation of the entire group enough men to do all the work, throwing out the Japanese and Chinese instantly, and bring a crop to maturity and mill it. The proper cultivation of cane is admitted to be a matter which takes some little education, in the minute details. No man, however well he may be educated, can go into the cane fields and at once begin the cultivation of the crop. He cannot even irrigate properly without instruction. There must be, then, a period of a certain duration, covering perhaps one entire crop, during which the white men are shown in actual practice the workings of the business. This would require that the Orientals be kept upon the estates to do the work which the white men were learning to do, or else, the crop must be sacrificed in the interest of the schooling. To those who have followed the growing of cane it seems that the only way in which the conversion of the estates from an Oriental basis to a Caucasian plane, could be effected, would be to gradually bring it about by the introduction of a few American laborers, who would in learning the business prepare themselves to take up not only the working of a crop but as well the instruction of their brethren, who undoubtedly would follow them if the reports as to their success were satisfactory. But there again is met the objection that this would bring the white men into competition with the Orientals for a time, and this would not be wise nor would the whites continue the work long enough to secure facility, and a sufficient white colony to permit the working of the entire plantation without the Orientals. So it appears that there must be performed a modern miracle, the immediate transportation of a large number of whites to at once take up the work, and the instruction of this new body by some occult means not yet discoverable.

There are on the plantations of the group about 20,000 men of various nationalities, who do the work on the plantations, which is designed by the intense Americans should be performed by American laborers. It took eight months to secure some five thousand Porto Ricans, at a time when there was despotism on their own island, and they were in consequence anxious to get away. How long, then, would it take for the entire force of plantation men to be supplanted, and that by laborers, who are in such demand in their own States and Territories that they are hunted by eager employers, who are paying a rate of wage which would mean bankruptcy to a sugar plantation? If it is true, then, that the white man will not work with the Oriental, and it appears impossible to land enough white men here at one time to supplant the Asiatic, the labor problem seems more complex than ever.

But with all this proof that the cane field is not the place for an American, at present surely, there can be adduced nothing which would be accepted as evidence that there is no chance in this Territory for an army of white men. There is room for as many men with families as there are Orientals, and that at work which is as remunerative as plantation labor with the added advantage that the men would be their own proprietors. On every Island of the group there is land which would be susceptible of the highest cultivation, both in small fruits and vegetables. There is land upon which could be raised any of the breadstuffs of the temperate zone, and of this land there is much which is on the market now or soon will be, under the policy of the Land Bureau. This is the unoccupied field of the Territory, and it should be taken by Americans. This is the hope of the Hawaiians, and anything which would induce young farmers to come here and take these lands, settle down and make homes for themselves, grow food products and supplies which now drain the money from here to the Coast should be welcomed. The prospect that they could take up lands, break them and raise a crop at once, which would pay for their land, should be attractive. This has been done by some of the energetic farmers of the Wahiau colony, whose returns from their crops have reached the fine figure of \$100 per acre. These are exceptional results, of course, but they are not immediately above what would be an average with intelligent work. All the farmers who will come here in the next generation could not overstock the market with breadstuffs and meats. The very existence of the cane fields, with their thousands of laborers is the guarantee of this, and their continued prosperity is a necessary portion of any such program.

The farmer who comes to Hawaii ready to introduce modern economic conditions, who will vary his products so that he will have something ready for consumption all the time, will find that there is a home market for all that he can grow and at high rates too. In this field the putting before intending immigrants from the older portions of the nation, of these facts as to the possibilities of varied agriculture, there is ample room for the display of activity and, too, with some share of beneficial results.

Has any one heard so much as a whisper of varied agriculture, or a peep from the professional Americans in favor of an American voting franchise for these islands?

**Difficult Digestion****BY AUTHORITY.**

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the land known as the land of Manuka, situated in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii.

Term, 10 years.

Upset rental, \$75 per annum.

Conditions of lease are as follows:

The Government reserves the right to take up any portion or portions of above land for bona fide settlement and other public purposes, and further that the lessee is to keep the land clear and free from lantana during the continuance of the term of said lease.

EDWARD S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

August 20th, 1901.

2309-3t

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after the 21st of September, 1901, at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1895, for Right of Purchase Lease.

Lot No. 7, in Kaupo, Maui, containing an area of 38.50 acres. Appraised value \$340.

Lot in Kupau, Waianae, Maui, containing an area of 32.46 acres. Appraised value \$924.60.

For further particulars apply at the office of W. O. Aiken, Pala, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

August 19th, 1901.

2309

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at Public Auction a lot of Government land, containing an area of 3.21 acres, situated on the Kona side of the Government road leading from Waipahu village to Naalehu, in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, being the same premises formerly occupied by the Anglican Church Mission.

Upset price, \$130.

Terms, cash; payable in United States gold coin.

Cost of surveying above lot at expense of purchaser, \$40.

For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

August 19th, 1901.

2309

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 28, 1901.

June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16

23, 30.

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

## TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Honolulu, Oahu, Aug. 22, 1901.

With the approval of the Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, I have commissioned

ELMER E. CONANT, ESQ.,

as Assessor for the Fourth Taxation Division, Territory of Hawaii (Islands of Kauai and Niihau), vice J. K. Farley, Esq., resigned, to take effect August 24, 1901.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

2309—Aug. 22, 1901.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

Foreman Silva, whose heroic conduct at the Stock Yards fire saved several human lives, as well as the lives of many horses, lost all his property as well as his job with the fire. His family are destitute of clothing, and in very straitened circumstances otherwise.

The two Chinese merchants who had been refused entrance from San Francisco by Collector Stackable, were released Saturday. The collector received a telegram from Washington by the Meade, bearing out the ruling published in the Advertiser of Saturday.

Judge John Kaluhi, reappointed district magistrate at Koolau, is probably the oldest living member of the Bar Association, having been admitted to practice in 1857. Kaluhi was a judge under the old monarchy, but declined to serve under the provisional government.

Elmer E. Conant, Esq., was appointed Assessor for the Fourth Taxation Division, Territory of Hawaii (Islands of Kauai and Niihau), vice J. K. Farley, Esq., resigned, to take effect August 24, 1901.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

2309—Aug. 22, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated March 5, 1879, made by D. Malo and Hilo, of Honolulu, Oahu, to F. M. Hatch, of said Honolulu, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in Liber 221, pages 486-487, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said F. M. Hatch to Liliuokalani by indenture, dated July 21, 1881, and recorded in said office in Liber 221, pages 486-487, the said Liliuokalani, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Moran on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described: All those premises situate at Kahala, Manoa, Oahu, more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 2485, to Kuamoo containing .67 acre.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

LILIUOKALANI,

Assignee of Mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to Robertson & Wilder, attorneys for Liliuokalani.

Dated Honolulu, August 8, 1901.

2305—Aug. 8, 16, 23, 30.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general Agents, H. T.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 782, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.) Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 24 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.—Esplanade, Chinatown, Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

CASTLE & COOKE, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND LIFE

# COOPER TO WASHINGTON

Will Take Report to Interior Office.

## HAWAIIANS AS REGULARS FOR DEFENCE OF THE ISLANDS

**H**AIIANS as regular troops, serving as the infantry force to back up Coast Defense Artillery, is one of the prospective innovations which may follow the inspection of the Island and its military possibilities by General J. C. Breckenridge, the Inspector General of the United States Army. General Breckenridge has been in the city only a few days, but in that time he has seen the post and the prospective stations for troops, and has formed some definite plans for the good of the station here. The matter of enlisting Hawaiians for the regular army is a plan of his own and its fulfillment will be determined at Washington in the end.

General Breckenridge planned and effected the enlistment of the Porto Ricap battalion, and at once when he came here he took up the idea of having a force made up of the men of the country. The result was a visit to Acting Governor Cooper, and they talked over the matter at some length.

Mr Cooper is heartily in favor of carrying out the plan, and will recommend it. This decision of the Acting Executive will be most pleasing to General Breckenridge, for there were naturally some points upon which he had no information, and the fact that Mr Cooper approves the idea, will insure the preparation of a report which will make the chances of carrying out of the plan almost a certainty.

The plan is to enlist a battalion of Hawaiians for service as infantry and garrison them at a new post which would be located at Kahauiki. The force would be of service in case there should be any demonstration by a landing party of an enemy, to meet which, if this is only an artillery post, would

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larger number of pounds to the acre as it is. Mr Sedgwick has succeeded in getting a yield per acre about three and one-half times larger than is common in America.

While quite a bit of cotton is produced on these Islands, it is generally of a very inferior quality, being South Sea Island cotton (not to be confounded with the Sea Island variety), and is practically worthless.

As it has thus been successfully proved by Mr Sedgwick that the so much more valuable varieties of cotton can be grown here with profit, there is no reason whatever. Mr Timmons says, why our cotton planter should not abandon the unprofitable South Sea Island cotton for the upland

### Raising Freight Rates.

It is common report that the Wilder Steamship Company and the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company are soon to arrange a new schedule of freight rates which will be higher than that now in operation. The cause for the contemplated change is the alleged poor business of the companies for several months past which recently brought about the proposition for a combine. Several of the largest shipper have been consulted relative to the proposed change. Some of them said that rather than submit to a high-schedule of freight rates between local ports they would ship direct from outside ports to the ports of entry on the other Islands, and thus obviate the necessity of dealing with the trust. The managers of the companies on the other hand say they have clearly demonstrated to the shippers that under the present conditions, and under American shipping laws the expenses of maintenance have increased wages have had a tendency to rise and the carrying capacity of several steamers has been materially reduced, thus cutting off much of their accustomed earnings. Hence the need of higher freight rates.

Arthur C. Sidman, the actor, died at Portland, Maine.

George O'Brien, the Dawson murderer, attempted suicide.

The Southern Pacific won its tax case at Carson, Nevada.

Gov. Odell will thoroughly investigate the police scandals in New York.

Automobiles in San Francisco have been limited to a speed of eight miles an hour.

The body of Signor Crispel, while lying in state at Naples, was enveloped in Garibaldi's flag.

Illinois dental examiners must resign because of the issuance of bogus certificates in Germany.

Rufus Castle, a farmer, hung himself on a prune tree at Santa Rosa, using a pocket handkerchief.

Canada is making an effort to induce the immigration of Welshmen from Patagonia, South America.

A San Jose prune grower has asked for an injunction to prevent the Cured Fruit Association from building a warehouse.

It is said that Emperor William is little pleased with the new tariff bill and that it may cause Count von Buelow's downfall.

Burt Hale, a young business man of San Jose, Cal, has disappeared leaving no trace and no reason for his act is known.

A bandit thought to be a laborer rifled a mail and express box and robbed twenty passengers on the California line recently.

Wm. Hutchman of Tacoma set fire to the Methodist church to keep the department busy in order that he might burn his hotel.

The Peruvian cabinet recently tendered its resignation on account of a resolution of censure. The president declined to accept it.

The German steamer *Ganymede*, with the Antarctic expedition on board, under the leadership of Professor Von Drasik, sailed from Kiel.

A plan is on foot of which W. G. Tevis is the leading spirit to consolidate and control the electrical supply of Southern California.

Mme. Regina Renfro, widow of the late Colombian minister, who had decided to enter a convent while inconsolable over his death, will marry M. Eugene Thibault, former secretary of the French legation at Washington.

Another sample, the Jones Improved likewise shows two grades finer than the product of the Southern States.

The Sea Island cotton which has been raised here with success, pays at a rate of about forty to fifty cents a pound, but this great difference in the price of the product is offset by the fact that the upland variety will yield much

mean the driving away from the guns of the force which should man them. There would be need in case of any trouble of about the same number of troops contemplated at first for the post here, four companies. The reasons for the enlisting of them from the native population would be that in this way more of the people would become directly attached to the flag, and would learn to love and serve it as their own at once.

Acting Governor Cooper said yesterday: "I most heartily approve of the plan of the enlistment of Hawaiians in the regular army of the United States, for I believe they would make excellent soldiers. I have been very proud of the showing made by the local company, which is composed of the young Hawaiians, for they have shown themselves models in every way. They have won the prize for superiority of drill and a few years ago they took the Foreign Office prize for marksmanship. I am convinced of their entire loyalty to their country and that they would make an excellent record in the future. I shall do all in my power to bring this about both here and at Washington."

General Breckenridge said: "I shall recommend this if the Governor approves the suggestion, as he will have more local information than I could get in the few days while I am here. When I proposed and brought about the enlistment of the Porto Ricans I knew as much about the people as any one, but here the local authorities must guide me. I believe that it is always a good thing to have a force of the men of the blood of the country, and hope to see my suggestion adopted." I am sorry that General Corbin did not come by here and see what was to be done, for with him to conceive is to make an order he having the necessary authority to make plans of this nature. Should my plans be accepted, I hope to hear that they will be carried out at once."

The government was defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 163 to 141, on a proposal that textile factories should close at noon.

Three Americans, convicted of looting a Chinese store near Tien-tsin, have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment each by Consul Ragsdale.

Kitchener reports thirty-nine Boers killed, twenty wounded and 533 captured with ammunition and stores as the result of the week ending August 20th.

The Chinese court refuses to return to Peking until the guards at the legation are removed. The final draft of the protocol has been agreed to by the ministers.

Discoveries have been made of wholesale smuggling of Chinese and opium into the United States from British Columbia.

Wessel, the Peace envoy reported to have been shot by the Boers, is alive and has been released.

The city council of Hamilton, Ontario, has refused to allow the streets to be sprinkled on Sunday, on the ground that it would be a profanation of the Sabbath.

Commander William Swift, commanding the U. S. S. *Yorktown* has been ordered to proceed with his vessel from Kobe, Japan, to Guam and there relieve Commander Seaton Schroeder as naval governor of the island of Guam. The latter officer will proceed to Japan, and from there take steamer to the United States for the purpose of being present at the court of inquiry which has been called to investigate the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley. The appointment of Commander Swift to be governor of Guam is said to be only temporary, pending the selection of a permanent governor.

## WILL MAKE A TANTALUS SURVEY

Governor Dole attended his first session of the Executive Council yesterday, since his return.

It was decided, as reported elsewhere, that the band should postpone its contemplated trip to Kauai.

A communication from S. T. Alexander asking that a survey be ordered for the proposed road to Tantalus, to be built at his expense, was favorably acted upon, and the survey and estimate of cost, etc., will be made as soon as possible.

Sheriff Andrews, of Hawaii, asked that he be given two iron doors for Hilo jail to take the place of two wooden ones now in use. Action on the matter was deferred until after the visit of Superintendent Boyd, soon to be made to Hawaii.

A notification from Superintendent Atkinson, of the Department of Public Instruction, telling of the recent transfer of the land for the industrial school at Waialae was received and filed.

A report was also received from Assistant Superintendent Marston Campbell on the route of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad.

A request from W. G. Scott of Maui, for a transfer of his light wine and beer license to a regular liquor license, was referred to High Sheriff Brown. A light wine and beer license was granted to D. W. Quon of Kauai.

Fine Imported Stock

Eben Low, who is now visiting W. H. Shipman's with his wife and daughter, has just imported from New Zealand a thoroughbred hackney stallion, said to be the finest horse ever brought to the Islands. He was shipped on the *Kinai* from Honolulu and was landed at Maui in perfect condition. Mr. Low has now on his ranch a herd of 56 thoroughbred Hereford cattle, pedigree, which he bought from the Canterbury association of New Zealand, now the only foreign stock association recognized by the U. S. Government. He is one of the first on the Islands to import this class of cattle with a view to improve the quality of his herd, a fact which was favorably commented upon by Prof. Stubbs in his report to the Agricultural Department at Washington-Hilo Herald.

Fine Imported Stock

The Belgian Hare.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of totally eradicating the Belgian hare from the Islands, for they would become an insidious plague here. In California, Australia and in

## ARMY PLANS FOR POSTS

Gen. Breckenridge Is Pleased With Kahauiki.

ONTRARY to all expectations, the visit here of Inspector General J. C. Breckenridge will not be marked by the location of the permanent post for the army forces. This had been expected by General Breckenridge to be a part of the work he would perform here, but as he views the situation now there are two stages to be passed before he comes into the local problem.

The location of the barracks for the troops which will be needed for the defense of the Islands will depend upon two things, and neither of these is out of the way as yet. First the naval station must be permanently located, next the batteries which are to protect the navy's property, and then will come in the location of the post or posts. General Breckenridge has visited Camp McKinley and the proposed site of a post at Kahauiki, and will see Pearl Harbor before he leaves for the Orient.

This will give him personal information concerning all the possible needs of the army and he will be able to act as soon as the preliminary steps have been taken. Yesterday General Breckenridge said:

"I made up my mind to do nothing final at this time when I saw the country, and learned the progress made in relation to the station for the Navy Department and that there had been nothing done as to the placing of the coast defense batteries. As the location of the post will depend very much upon these points, it would be idle to make a selection at this time. Also there seems to be some doubt as to the making of this post an infantry or an artillery unit. Should there be any infantry stationed here the site at Kahauiki would be an admirable one for the barracks for the troops. In case there is to be no infantry, but only such heavy artillery as would be needed to take care of the guns which are to be placed where they would protect the navy's station, then the location of the barracks would be a different matter.

"As soon as the Navy Department has finally located its station, the next step will be to have a board of army engineers locate the batteries for the artillery. This done either myself or a board of officers would take up the matter of the barracks and place them. I have seen the sites which are available and will be able to make the selection of the location for barracks for the garrisons without any further inspection. It is possible that there will be a representation of both arms of the service and this would necessitate barracks at the guns and also on the higher lands for the infantry.

"I was very much pleased with the feature which has been introduced at Camp McKinley by Major Davis. Out there last evening for the first time I saw the ceremony and heard the singing of 'The Star Spangled Banner' by the command as the flag comes down at retreat. It is a most impressive ceremony and I shall be surprised if it does not attract much attention. It would make a stirring feature to introduce at all posts where American soldiers are stationed. The men enter into the spirit of the occasion and the ceremony is made as impressive as possible.

"One of the things which I think should have the attention of the people here would be the erection of a suitable public building for the Federal offices. In my city of only 20,000 people we have a fine building which has in it the post office, the Federal courts and all the other offices of the National Government. Here there seems to be need for such a building, as the amount of Government business seems to be great, and with harbor improvements and other national matters which are certain to come up, it will increase. There are many such matters to which, in my opinion, the capital of the Territory is entitled. The condition of affairs in my department here is very good. I shall try and see all that is possible while I am here, as I am very much impressed with the beauty of the place and the possibilities. My trip will come up about six months, and I do not think I will be back in Washington before next February."

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Fine Imported Stock

The Belgian Hare.

While it is a dubious proposition as to the establishing of a sugar refinery on the Islands, still it is one of the possibilities of the future that even sugar will on the Islands will eventually refine its own sugar. No method for doing this cheaply and successfully has yet been discovered, but it is an inviting field for investigation and experiment. Nor should it be left for outsiders to make the discovery. At present the planters tax themselves twenty-five cents per ton on sugar production of the Islands for the purpose of maintaining an experimental station at Honolulu to investigate varieties of cane and cognate subjects. They should go a step further and tax another twenty-five cents per ton to proceed to be used to pay the salary of an expert who could devote his whole time and talent to discovering a method of refining sugar cheaply at the time and place of its manufacture—Maui News.

Refineries Everywhere

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## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 26, 1892.

NAME OF STOCK.

Capital.

Val.

Big.

Ask.

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**VARIETY**

IS THE SPICE OF LIFE!

Have you seen the variety of articles now displayed in our front window?

Following is a partial list.

Hose	Breeding Cages
Sprinklers	Parrot Cages
Dust Pans and W.	Whisk Brooms
Brushes	Hand Bells
Dusters	Hunting Knives
Paint Brushes	Butcher Knives
Floor Brooms	Kitchen Knives
Cash Boxes	Monkey Wrenches
Axes	Lemon Squeezers
Hatchets	Carpenter's Saw
Stove Polish	Family Meat Saws
Stone Brushes	Butcher Scales
Picture Hooks	Spring Balances
Picture Wire	Family Scales
Curry Combs	Bird Cage Springs
Machine Oil	Carpenter's Rules
Shoe Blacking	Harness Soap
Silver Polish	Harness Blacking
Sapolio	Chamois Skins
Silico	Meat Choppers
Butcher Steels	Butcher's Cleavers
Ice Chippers	Family Cleavers
Ice Shaves	Garden Trowels
Rat Traps	Garden Forks
Wood Saws	Tea Strainers
Ice Saws	Chandler Hooks
Butcher Saws	Squeezers
Cane Knives	Tobacco Cutters
Ice Tongs	Axle Grease
Cork Screws	Tape Measures
Can Openers	Shelf Brackets
Harness Oil	Scrubbing Brushes
Sponges	Upholstering Nails
Coffee Mills	Washing Ammonia
Hammers	Horse Brushes
Call Bells	Wire Door Mats
Scissors	Bird Cage Hooks
Screw Drivers	Hooks and Eyes
Tacks	Fruit Pressers
Ice Picks	Pruning Shears
Grass Shears	Shoe Brushes
Bird Cages	Family Grind Stones

**W. W. Dimond & Co.,  
LIMITED.**

—Dealers in—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND  
HOUSEFURNISHING  
UTENSILS.Sole Agents for the  
CELEBRATED JEWEL  
STOVES and  
REFRIGERATORS.  
GURNEY**McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the twelfth and final assessment of 15  
per cent (\$3 00 per share), levied on the  
assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar  
Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901,  
and will be delinquent on September  
16, 1901.Stockholders will please make prompt  
payment at the office of Messrs. Theo  
H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,

Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd  
Honolulu, August 7, 1901

5931

**NOTICE**

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kauna-lumai, Holualoa and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE

Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June  
1, 1901

2289, to Aug. 30.

**KONA SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.****NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT  
a special meeting of the stockholders of  
the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, will  
be held at the office of M. W. McChesney &  
Sons, Queen street, Honolulu on Friday,  
the 30th day of August 1901 at 10 o'clock  
in the forenoon.The object of the meeting is to au-  
torize(a) The increase of the capital of the  
company to \$750,000 by the issue of one  
thousand five hundred shares of com-  
mon stock of the nominal value of one  
hundred dollars each and of one thou-  
sand shares of preferred stock of the  
value of one hundred dollars each the  
latter entitling the holder thereof to a  
dividend ten per cent out of the an-  
nual profits of the company in prefer-  
ence to all other stockholders and(b) The issue of new bonds of the  
company to the amount of \$30,000, the  
proceeds of which are to be applied (1)  
in redeeming the present issue of bonds  
(2) in the completion of the railway and  
the system of wire cables at the com-  
pany's plantation and (3) for the gen-  
eral purposes of the company.By order of the president  
F. W. MCCHESNEY  
Treasurer

5931 St. 2305—Aug. 9, 1901.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING  
been duly appointed administrator of  
the estate of James Munjen late of  
Koloa, Kauai deceased, notice is here-  
by given to all persons having claims  
against the said estate to produce  
proper vouchers to the undersigned at  
Kealia, Kauai within six months from  
date hereof, or they will be forever  
barred and all persons indebted to  
said estate are required to make im-  
mediate payment to the undersigned.

J. W. NEAL

Administrator of the Estate of Jas.  
Munjen

Kealia, Kauai August 6, 1901

1901—Aug. 13, 20, 27 Sept. 3

**JUST A WORD  
FROM JOHN****Emmeluth Talks to  
San Francisco  
Paper.**

The Examiner says, John Emmeluth, leader of the Hawaiian Home Rule party, is at the Occidental, ostensibly on his way to visit his old home in Cincinnati, Ohio. He arrived Tuesday evening on the Peking and will leave in a few days for the East. When seen yesterday and asked concerning conditions in the islands and the object of his trip, Mr. Emmeluth said:

"I am going back to my old home in Cincinnati for a short visit and while I am East will do all I can toward helping along the effort of those right-minded people who are endeavoring to obtain an American system of government for the American Territory of Hawaii. As things are now in the islands very little of the American philosophy of government is manifested. All the officials from the Governor to the lowest constable are appointees, and every man of them is using his official position, not for the public good, but to further the ends of those who secured his appointment.

"The Governor and the Secretary of the islands are Presidential appointees. They in turn have the power to appoint the lesser executive officers who control the positions of the hundreds of lesser official lights. This system makes these two gentlemen the political autocrats of the place and the only ones benefited by their rule are those who stand in with the ring. It is a splendid exemplification of what you people have been fighting here—bossism.

"Yes I am chairman of the tax commission, the legality of which body is now a matter of contention. The bill creating the commission and appropriating \$3,000 for its expenses was passed on the 1st day of May, the last day of the session of the Hawaiian Congress, according to our computation, though the session ended on April 30, according to Governor Dole. It was only by using the joint agreement concerning the hold-over Senators as a club that we had the tax commission bill passed at all, and as soon as it was passed it was put in the hands of the Attorney General that its legality might be tested and that it might be defeated if possible.

"The present system of taxation is based on real estate and improved property and every sugar plantation is assessed on its actual cash value. There is also an income tax of 2 per cent on all incomes of over \$1,000. This system needs much remodeling and many amendments and it is for the purpose of inaugurating these reforms that the commission has been created.

"We are a Territory of the United States and we want a regular American Territorial form of government. We don't want all the patronage that goes with official position and the authority to distribute several millions of dollars to be controlled by a few people who use it to further their own ends. We want a regular Territorial county government which will induce white people to come and settle among us with the knowledge that they will be protected in their liberties and their rights. While I am East I will do all I possibly can to obtain this very much desired condition of affairs for the Hawaiian Islands in whose prosperity I am most deeply interested.

From other sources it was learned that the dispute over the date ending the sixty-day session of the Hawaiian Legislature arose over the refusal of Governor Dole to consider Washington's birthday a legal holiday. Dole contended that it was not a holiday inasmuch as it had never been so created by Congress. The Home Rule party argued that it was a holiday whether Congress had so declared it to be or not. Those opposed to Dole contended that the unanimous will of the American people had made it a holiday second in importance only to the Fourth of July and that whether or not Congress had ever officially passed upon the question the day was always observed by both as well as by every other public body that existed under the shadow of the American flag.

**STEEL STRIKE  
IS UNSETTLED**

HONOLULU, Aug. 15.—The great steel strike still on without any immediate prospect of settlement. The three orders of the Amalgamated Association have resulted in the calling out of something like 1,000 men. The orders for general strike issued last, has brought out 20,000 and there were nearly 40,000 out before.

The steel men still control the West and portions of the East. The strikers have their greatest hold upon this city and it is likely that their plan of invading Carnegie's works will be carried out.

President Schaeffer has issued a statement showing that there are few claims. The greatest loss will come in the distribution of non-union men from mills shut down to other running mills. This order has been taken by the steel trust to close down many mills and consolidate them with others. This will mean that many mills never will start again.

Western members proffered assistance to the East, but when the charters of the Chicago and Bay View lodges were revoked the grand lodge refused to take action and the men were at once thrown out of the order. There appeared a little chance that they would find any lounge to accept their contributions.

No disorders have occurred. The men offered to accept arbitration but J. P. Morgan would have none of it.

**THE LATEST NEWS FROM  
THE COAST AND BEYOND**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16.—W. B. Mead, the New York millionaire, proposes to catch fish by temporarily blinding them. He has fitted out four boats, each seventy-five feet in length and will send them to the Pacific slope. In this connection he has consulted leading Yale zoological professors and other leading scientists and had them confirm his theory that the Yale submarine electric light, flashed in the eyes of the fish, will blind them, cause them to come to the surface and then land them in the nets which will be hanging from the boat's side. Yale scientists have told him deep sea fishing will be revolutionized by this new method.

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**ANOTHER  
WAR IS ON****Row Between Central American States.**

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Aug. 12.—The Colombian Legation left Caracas today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Mr. Heran, the Colombian chargé d'affaires at Washington, is still in official ignorance of the momentous events which, according to the press reports, are transpiring on the Isthmus of Panama and along the Venezuelan borders. He attributes his lack of information to the break in cable communication with his country, the line from Buena Ventura north having been reported to be in very bad working order.

DEPARTURE VOLUNTARY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department today issued the following:

"The Department of State is advised by telegram from Mr. Russell, chargé d'affaires in Venezuela, that the departure of the Colombian minister from Caracas was voluntary, and that he has the intention of returning to his post. Mr. Russell has taken charge of the Colombian legation property and archives during the minister's absence. Mr. Russell does not state that he has assumed charge of Colombian interests, as he was authorized to do, if requested, and with the assent of the Venezuelan government. It is inferred that he has not been asked to do so."

**DEATH OF URIBE-URIBE.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The Times tomorrow will say: According to El Conservador, a semi-official newspaper published at Barranquilla, Colombia, General Rafael Uribe was killed at San Cristobal, Venezuela, on July 27, while fighting with the Venezuelan troops against the Colombian invaders. El Conservador's authority for this report is a message sent by General Igurra, in charge of the Colombian government forces at Rio Hacha, to the commander-in-chief at Barranquilla. The Colombians engaged in the fight at San Cristobal were led by Dr. Rangel Garibaldi.

Much excitement was caused among Colombians here by the report. The friends of General Uribe consider it significant that the Colombian government has not sent the news by cable to its representatives, for the Colombian consulate here has not been officially notified. While there is nothing definite on which to base a denial of the report, the general's friends discredit it on the ground that several times during the rebellion a year ago General Uribe was declared killed in battle.

**WAR MAY BE ON**

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—According to the Rio de Janeiro of the Herald, opposition to representation in the Pan-American Congress is increasing. During a discussion Deputy Moreira Alvez said if there is a Brazilian delegate in the Congress the delegate would not represent Brazil, but only President Campos Salles. The Chamber of Deputies nevertheless passed an appropriation for a representative to attend the Congress.

**CHIEFENNE, Wyo.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—James G. Rankin, ex-sheriff of Carbon county, is of the opinion that the Great Northern train robbers are in Wyoming. Rankin believes the three robbers are now in hiding at a rendezvous south of Rawlins, and the detective is positive the three men were in Che

# WHITE LABOR EXPERIMENT

## How it Worked on a Small Scale at Ewa.

**W**HEN conditions which they admitted could not be more favorable, with every possible concession that they could wish except higher pay, fourteen Californians came to Hawaii two years ago to work on a sugar plantation. To the party of fourteen were allotted 181 acres of the best land of the Ewa plantation, and yet with every advantage that they asked, and without any objection to the management, of that number only five remained until the first crop of cane was matured.

Although they made for the entire term of their service with the plantation \$40 per month, with house, fuel, water, a garden of 8,000 square feet, schools and a train to convey the children, a physician when they called on him, free of cost, not one of the five cared to continue the raising of cane, though two are still with the Ewa plantation as overseers. And more, when the cane was arriving at maturity, the men who remained refused to either strip, cut or load their crop and this work had to be done by Japanese.

These facts tell of the first serious and the only determined attempt to plant a purely American colony upon a Hawaiian cane field. It was to be the forerunner, for had it been successful there would have been carried out the original plans, made by former Manager W. J. Lowrie of the estate, which contemplated the cutting up of the plantation into small fields, of an average of 100 acres to fourteen men, to be cultivated by the members of the hui, and the planting of an American plantation of above 2,000 men, and their families upon the broad acres of this estate. The total failure of the experiment, for Japanese hui now do the work upon the very plans followed by the company in the arrangements with the Americans, convinces the plantation men who came into contact with the trials that the white man can do any kind of work that is necessary upon a plantation with sugar cane, but that he will not do some kinds of work on any basis, and that he will not do any kind for a long time.

The men who took up their homes at Ewa, five were married and had families. The desertions began when the colony had been on the plantation only a month. The first man to leave went because his wife would not stand the quiet life, the wife of the second died within a few months and he would not stay; the third had a quarrel with a neighbor and quit, another soon after was taken ill and left for the Coast and then, six months having elapsed, and the cane being in fair condition, five of the young men deserted the plantation in a body, taking only their personal belongings and surrendering any profits which might come to them under their contracts. Of the five remaining two were old men, one was a middle-aged man and two were boys. They stuck it out and then when the cane was milled they took the money and refused to longer work at raising cane. That they were not extraordinary men in any way is further shown from the fact that at the present time, of the 2,100 men on the plantation there are only three Americans, and these are working with teams. There have been many more, but during the two years of the administration of the present manager there has not been an American who would do manual labor in the cane fields and keep at it.

Without going into the various jealousies and petty quarrels, which in the old days back East would have been called "clothes line fights," which kept the colony in a constant tumult, the capacity of the Californians to do hard and constant work was brought into high light. The oft-repeated assertion that one intelligent American workman is worth two or three cheap men was conclusively disproven. The greatest amount of labor in the cultivation of cane is in irrigating and hoeing. This is not hard or fast work. There must be let into a ditch just so much water. More will wash the land, less will not keep the cane up to its growing powers for the nine days. To hoe the cane along the rows while the water is running into the ditch is such light work that it is often performed by women. It can be done only so fast for the man must stay in the ditch to see that the water is coming all right. In this it is clearly to be seen that an American cannot do more than the most ignorant of Orientals.

When the cane is ripening the lower leaves must be stripped from the stalks. This work was essayed by the members of the California colony, but they would not continue to do it. The stooping position necessary for the labor was harder upon the stalwart American than it was upon the little brown man. Actual tests showed conclusively that the Japanese could do more than the Californians and it was only a short time until the white men utterly refused to go into the close rows of cane and strip. When the cutting season came on the white men had been hiring so much of their work done that they tried this branch of the work without much heart for it. The swinging of the cane knife is not essentially hard work but the men would not take to it, and after slight trials they gave up and this ended their actual labor with the crop for they consistently said they could not load cane after they had seen how the Jap-

# COMMERCIAL.

**S**TRENGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET continued the tendency of the stocks downward. There is still the same tightness in ready cash, and it promises to continue until after the fall taxes come in, November 15. One effect felt in the market is the calling in of money by the First National Bank from customers, for the purpose of paying it over to the Territorial Treasurer, Mr. Wright. This money comes under the head of the Chinese immigration bureau funds, and the total amount is put at a little above \$200,000. The other banking institutions are not making any loans, as they are massing money against the heavy demands for the tax payments, which soon will begin. An assessment of fifty cents a share on Olaa stock has been called, payable in September. It is understood that Olaa will call in \$3 more during the present year. McBryde has called an assessment payable in the same month, of \$3 a share, which is to make that stock fully paid. This will leave Olaa the only sugar stock in the market which bears assessments, as the Kihel, McBryde, Kona and Waialua then will be fully paid.

Holders of sugar stocks are generally fully satisfied with the recent meeting of the sugar planters and managers. Every indication goes to show that there will be soon a satisfactory solution of the entire labor problem. Announcement has been made that two steamers, the Colon and the City of Para, will arrive within the next fortnight from San Pedro, with not less than 1,000 Porto Ricans. This and the beginning of the coming of free Japanese laborers, as shown in the steady increase of the numbers of them arriving in the last three steamers, the numbers having been 25, 80 and 110, is slowly restoring confidence, but the tight money market will continue to restrict buying. Over 400 shares of Waialua changed hands at 70, Ewa sold at 24½ and Oahu was offered as low as 12½. Koloa Sugar Company, under the short management of P. McLane, has developed much strength, sales six weeks being at 150, and yesterday being sold at 16. Koloa has an abundance of labor and will pay a big dividend next year. Honokaa was offered at 16 with no takers; this stock being quoted at 15 on the San Francisco market. There is nothing doing in McBryde and Kihel. Olaa paid up is at 13 and the assessable at 25, on which there is 950 paid. Pioneer Mill is still held at 100 and the assessable at 25, with 25 per cent paid.

The bond market is firm at the same quotations. Oahu railroad being wanted at 105 and Ewa at 102. Other issues are in fair request and the rates are at the same figures.

### BUSINESS CHANGES

In the business world the purchase of the Pacific Cycle & Manufacturing Company by E. O. Hall & Sons, Ltd., is the most significant move, accompanied as it was by the announcement that there would be a doubling of the stock of the corporation. This will mean that there will be an immediate resumption of the retail business by the older corporation and there will be a larger line of plantation supplies handled. There is still some shortage of supplies, consequent upon the continuance of the strike at San Francisco, but still not enough to cause any material danger of a famine or an increase of prices.

**A**nese walked over the broken fields up to the tops of cars with a heavy load of the stalks upon their toughened shoulders. As the cane was planted and ready for the first cultivation when the colony took hold, it is seen that there was only one of the several processes in the making of the crop at which the Americans worked, and thus they will not do any more than did any other laborer, while in the other processes they fell behind the Orientals and gave it up.

The conditions met by the members of the experimental California colony were not to be despised. The terms of the contract fixed what the men were to have and they got all that was promised.

At the settlement the company erected nine houses, which were all that were required by the members.

These were of twenty-four feet square, with verandas at the front and back, and with a kitchen separate. There were four rooms, each of about twelve by twelve feet. These houses were not set upon the road, but there was left a front garden and behind a larger one. The lots were approximately 100 by 80 feet, and there were constructed such irrigation ditches as made it possible for the small planters to have all that they wanted in their own gardens. The houses were unoccupied but they were supplied with plumbing and there was every convenience that the ordinary farmer's house contains. There was a pipe line which carried water for household use.

All fuel that the planter might want was furnished, the only duty that the planter had in this connection being its cutting. In addition there was pasture for all domestic animals that the planter might have. The colony is three miles from the school and the plantation furnished a train to bring the children and take them. There was some objection to the children going to the same schools as the Japanese but even now there are many children in the same schools doing quite well. The attendance by the physician was of course included. And as the colonists were not in the best position financially it was provided that an advance of \$15 a month in cash, was to be made for the living expenses of the individual planter.

The other side of the arrangement was that the planters should take care of the cane just as they were directed by the plantation men. That every process of the cultivation should be followed and that the plantation should have the right to hire extra labor and charge it to the cost of the crop if there should be necessity for it. The division of the returns was to be five-sixths for the plantation and one-sixth for the planter. This gross amount was to be divided on a ratio decided upon by the planters themselves and in case there should be desire for an immediate settlement the basis should be \$50 per ton, the balance to be settled later. It was upon this basis that the final settlement was made. Each of the men who stayed received \$40 for each month of his service and the two men who had to leave, owing to ill health and the death of a wife received the same rate.

Of the causes which were ascribed for the failure there were none which were on all fours with anything that the management expected. It was agreed by the men that there could be nothing done by the plantation that would aid them except pay them more money. The rate paid them was more than twice what was being paid for the same labor to men of other nationalities. The young men who deserted in a body said that they were homesick, that they could not agree with one another and that the returns were not what was expected.

The returns were not what was expected. There was no charge that the plantation did not do all that was promised but the fact remained that the men could do better in other lines and they would not work in the fields.

As to the internal disagreements they were many. The men could not agree as to which one should have charge of the irrigation ditches, the man who was responsible for the amount of water turned into the fields. Then they did not agree as to their relations in their homes. There was constant squabbles until the manager who was looked to for the settlement of all these little matters used to set his horse to hard gallop past so fast that he could not be stopped. Now it was one neighbor who set the water when it was wanted by another. Then it was a tie which was stopped up.

Summing up the whole matter it is the opinion of the plantation men who studied the experiment that it proved that there could not be a change of the class of labor unless there was to be a large number of the American workmen brought here which they think impossible while there is so large demand at

# INVITED BY GRAND DUKE

## Our Fishes Wanted at Russian Exhibit.

**H**AWAII has been invited by His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovitch of Russia to participate in the International Exhibition of Fisheries to be held in St. Petersburg in February and March, 1902. A Fisheries Congress will also be held while the exhibition is in progress. The exhibition will mark an era of progress in this world-wide industry and it is hoped by the royal patron that all nations on the globe will respond and place before the public gaze, not only the species well known the world over, but those which are the most difficult to obtain and therefore the most interesting.

The purpose of the exposition is to determine the actual condition of sea and fresh water fisheries and of other similar pursuits, to acquaint producers and consumers with the various products of fisheries and with methods of preparing and preserving the same, to exhibit the gradual development and actual state of artificial fish breeding, as likewise the various aspects of amateur fishing and angling, and to promote scientific research pursued in the interests of fisheries. Awards are to be granted by a jury composed of the managers of the Russian and of the several foreign sections and will consist of honorary diplomas, gold, silver and bronze medals and honorable mentions.

It is also desired to have placed on exhibition the gear used in fishing. Fish hooks made of wood, bone, stone, metal, shells and teeth are asked for, and also the appliances for gathering corals and shell fish; also fishing boats and vessels.

One of the principal features will be the exhibition of the social side of the fisherman's life from all climes. Types of their dwellings, stationary or movable, huts, tents, etc. will be given especial attention.

All applications for space are to be addressed in the name of the Executive Committee of the International Exhibition of Fisheries at St. Petersburg, 1902, not later than November 1, this year.

# PERHAPS INCENDIARY Cause of Honolulu Plantation Fire.

**F**ire in a field of the Honolulu plantation at midnight Saturday destroyed an acre of cane. As soon as the fire was discovered the men were turned out in force and the cane was cut about the burning area, confining the fire to the one spot. The blaze was seen at the Peninsula by Acting Governor Cooper and his telephone message brought about arrangements here for the sending of an engine, on the supposition that the mill was burning. As no connection with the plantation could be had nothing was done and within a half-hour the fire was under control.

Manager Low of the Honolulu plantation said yesterday: "The fire was about 1,500 feet above the mill. People living on the Peninsula naturally thought it was in the mill as the glare shone through the windows and made it really appear as though the blaze was directly in the building. There are many number of windows in the mill and I am not surprised that people on the Peninsula were deceived."

For bringing the Honolulu fire department down to the plantation that would hardly be necessary except in the most extreme case. We have a fully equipped department of our own including hose hydrants and fire-fighting paraphernalia, and a reservoir high up on the hills which holds 13,000 gallons of water. We have a hundred-foot head.

I am of the opinion that the fire was incendiary. There are a number of men who have been shifted around from one kind of field work to another and it is probable a disgruntled laborer made up his mind to obtain revenge by burning up the plantation."

### FIRES ON OTHER ISLANDS

**O**LA A Hawaii, August 20—There was a large fire in the cane last Wednesday of last week at eight miles caused by sparks from the locomotive burning over nearly four acres but fortunately it was mature cane which was cut at once and sent to the mill; there was no loss.

PUNALU'U, August 21—A new fire started in the cane at Kapalana at noon yesterday and before it could be got under control between forty and fifty acres of cane were destroyed. Of this seventeen acres belonged to a Japanese, a few acres to Honokaa Sugar Co. and the balance to Pacific Sugar Mill. When the fire was discovered word was sent to Honokaa and almost the entire force including Manager Watt responded. A wide road was cut through and around the cane and by this means the fire was put under control.

Admiral Sampson may retire as commandant of the Boston naval yard on account of ill health. Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson will be his successor.

# Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, parent of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp blemishes, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humane, Clothing, Cosmetic, in cases of Skin Disease, Cutaneous Diseases, to cool and cleanse the blood. A simple lotion to rub on the skin to cure the severest eruptions with all else fails. Anti-Sweat. POTTER CO., Sole Proprietor, Boston, U. S. A.

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on about the dates below mentioned.

	FOR CHINA AND JAPAN	FOR SAN FRANCISCO
PEKING	AUG. 24 HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 27
GAEVIC	SEPT. 3 CHINA	AUG. 27
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11 DORIC	SEPT. 6
CHINA	SEPT. 19 NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13
DORIC	SEPT. 27 PERU	SEPT. 21
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4 COPTIC	OCT. 1
PERU	OCT. 12 AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8
COPTIC	OCT. 22 PEKING	OCT. 15
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30 GAEVIC	OCT. 22
PEKING	NOV. 7 HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 7
GAEVIC	NOV. 14 CHINA	NOV. 9
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 22 DORIC	NOV. 18
CHINA	NOV. 29 NIPPON MARU	NOV. 26
DORIC	DEC. 10 PERU	DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18 COPTIC	DEC. 16

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.  
AGENTS.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, August 24.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Mauiwa, Kona and Kau, at 6:30 a.m., with 6,534 sacks sugar, 21 sacks coffee, 719 sacks taro, 68 sacks awa, 57 bunches bananas, 44 kegs butter, 41 bundles hides, 4 pigs, 20 head cattle, and 25 packages sundries.

U. S. A. T. Meade, from San Francisco, 6:30 p.m.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, P-nallow, from Port Gamble; twenty-three days out.

Saturday, August 25.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Schr. Malolo, from Kauai.

Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai.

Sunday, August 26.

Gen. bk. Werra, Brunings, from Baymen, 157 days out.

Str. Clarendine, Parker, from Maui.

Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai.

Str. Ke Au Mod. v. from Eleale.

Monday, August 27.

Am. bk. Fooing Sun, Willett, all days from New York.

Am. sp. S. D. Carter Amesbury, from the Sound.

Am. schr. Reporter, Hobart, from Eureka.

Tug Leslie Baldwin, Seike, from Kauai.

Schr. Blanche & Ella, from Kauai.

Schr. Kawailani, from Oahu ports.

Am. brig. Tanner, Newhall, twenty-one days from Blakely.

S. S. China, Seabury, from Yokohama and Hongkong (anchored off harbor) at 11:30 p.m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, August 24.

Am. sp. Charmer, Slater, San Francisco.

Str. Iwahani, Greene, for Koloa, Eleale, Hanapepe, Waimea and Kekaha, at 4 p.m.

Saturday, August 25.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, College for San Francisco, in ballast.

Am. bk. Diamond Head, Petersen, for the Sound.

Am. bkt. Skagit, Robinson, for Eniwetok.

Monday, August 26.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Am. schr. Rosamond Johnson, for San Francisco.

Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Lahaina and Kaanapali.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai.

Departed.

Per steamer Lehua, for Kalaupapa and Molokai ports, August 26—Mrs. A. Kahaunae, Miss L. Kahaunae.

Gas. schr. Malolo, for Hanalei; 5 p.m.

## MUST HAVE LABORERS

## Rodenberg Tells of Needs of the Islands.

## PRESERVE THE TREES

(Continued from Page 1.)

**W**ASHINGTON, July 29.—Mr. W. A. Rodenberg, United States civil service commissioner, reached Washington this morning from East St. Louis, Ill., where he stopped a few days en route from Honolulu. Mr. Rodenberg has been in the islands for nearly five weeks. During that period he introduced the civil service system in the islands, and conducted examinations at which there were 110 applicants, a goodly portion of whom were natives. Most of the applicants were examined for entrance into the customs and postal service. Before leaving the islands the commissioner appointed a board of examiners at Hilo, and a custodian board at Hilo.

Mr. Rodenberg speaks enthusiastically of conditions on the islands, and of the future possibilities they possess. He says that now the greatest problem there is that of securing desirable labor.

Up to the time when the islands became a part of the United States, no such problem was presented, because of the ability of the planters to import Chinese labor. When the United States acquired the islands the Chinese exclusion act was extended to the islands. For a time this did not affect the local labor situation, as the number of Chinese on the islands was sufficient to meet the requirements of the big sugar planters.

With the increasing possibilities which connection with the United States offered to the islands the sugar planters sought to extend the acreage of their plantations. The supply of Chinese labor was soon exhausted. Experiments were made in several directions. Laborers were imported from Japan, from Portugal and lastly Porto Rico. The Porto Ricans were brought to the islands at great expense, and great care was exercised in their selections. In spite of this it was found that they are too slow and indifferent if not positively lazy.

Mr. Rodenberg says that this was the condition when he reached the islands a few weeks ago. He found the sugar planters discussing ways and means for meeting the labor problem. They seem to be confronted with the condition that only Chinese labor will meet the necessities of the peculiar work which they desire performed. A bare possibility exists that a portion of the desired labor can be secured from the Philippine islands. The planters hope to secure the permission of the government to an experiment in this direction. They have little hope, however, in the present labor famine met with other than Chinese laborers. The planters do not desire to import Chinamen in great numbers, nor is there a sentiment in the islands in favor of taking down the bars altogether to Chinese immigrants.

The planters have about decided to ask at the hands of the next Congress an amendment to the Chinese exclusion act which will permit of the importation of such a number of Chinese as will be needed for work on the sugar plantations. The planters are willing that the amendment shall carry restrictions which will prevent the Chinese from coming to the United States from Hawaii. They do not object to the condition being made that the Chinamen shall be employed solely in agricultural pursuits. They will give a bond if the law requires, for the return of the Chinese laborers to China after a period of ten years.

The planters told Commissioner Rodenberg that the Chinese would in no way come into competition with white labor. White and black labor from the United States had been tried, but it was found that they could not stand the work in the fields. The fields were left but partially developed because of the provisions of the exclusion act and the laws against importing contract labor. Mr. Rodenberg believes that the Hawaiian planters will inaugurate a movement during the next session of Congress which will result in some concessions being made them. The terms of the Chinese exclusion act will expire by limitation next year, so the next Congress will have to deal with the question. The planters of Hawaii believe that Congress will re-enact the terms of the law, and they hope the time will be opportune for securing concessions for the islands.

Mr. Rodenberg is enthusiastic on all that pertains to the islands. He says a trip to the islands will convince any one of the wisdom of the Republican party's policy of expansion. He describes the islands as the "Paradise of the Pacific," and says that the wonderful possibilities of development which they possess have not been appreciated in this country. Illinois possesses some of the best agricultural land in the United States, and yet the farmers of that State are well satisfied with returns which reach \$5 per acre. The sugar acre in the islands yields to the planters from six to seven tons of sugar, which can be sold at \$80 a ton. Eighteen months is necessary to secure a sugar crop. Mr. Rodenberg says there are substantial indications that the natives are rapidly becoming Americanized. One of the strongest indications is in the fact that they took such a hearty interest in the Fourth of July celebration which was held at Hilo, where Mr. Rodenberg was orator of the day.

Last year Mr. Rodenberg says the total production of sugar in the islands approximated 300,000 tons, and he believes as soon as sufficient labor can be secured, this amount can be increased to 500,000 tons. This would necessarily result in a reduction of the cost of sugar to the American consumer.

Since annexation a number of gigantic enterprises have been inaugurated and several plantations have been capitalized at from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 each. As a result of this very rapid development of the islands there is a scarcity of money there. Investors can easily obtain 8 per cent on loans, and a number of loans are made on an interest basis of 10 and even 12 per cent with security that is gilt-edged.

An idea of the cost of the evaporator is gained from the price of the copper tubes which is said to be about \$14,000 in round numbers. The cost of the entire piece is the same here as in the States, with freight added to the material. When it is taken into consideration that the mainland manufacturers pay their men on a scale of \$1 and \$2.50 per day and the Honolulu Iron Works \$4 and \$4.50 per day, the Oahu plantation is in reality getting its machinery cheaper. At the same time it is also being built a large 6-roller mill and gearing for Oahu plantation and a similar one for the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. on Maui.

Mr. Rodenberg believes that capitalists of this country can not find a better place to invest their money.

The proposition which has been forward in this country to make the Islands part of California, and thus secure the benefits of statehood for them, Mr. Rodenberg says does not meet with popular approval there. There is much more talk of the construction of a new Pacific cable connecting Hawaii with the Mainland than there is of statehood.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

An amateur electrician tapped the wires at Vallejo and the city was left in darkness.

Walter Stratton has been arrested for complicity in the train hold-up near Casey, I. T.

The cruiser Chicago, loaded with ammunition, has been refused dockage at Southampton.

It is thought that Lord Kitchener will return to England about the middle of September.

Senator Clark is said to have made a bad deal in offering \$12,000,000 for Russian copper mines.

Dr. T. D. Wood and Prof. Kip of Stanford University have resigned to go to Eastern colleges.

Twelve Seattle street car conductors were discharged for making goo-goo eyes at lady passengers.

Miss Gretta Pomroy and Philip Clark are to be married. Both are prominent New York society people.

A number of marked Tacoma salmon returned recently after four years' absence to Columbia river.

The Cambria Steel Co., of Philadelphia, has increased its capital stock from \$4,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Repairs to the North German Lloyd steamer *Alma*, almost destroyed in the Hoboken fire, cost \$1,000,000.

Investigations are being made in Southern California in regard to the alleged smuggling of Chinese.

The famous "96 oak" on the Stanford campus has been uprooted to make room for new buildings.

French census figures give the population of that nation as 38,641,332, an increase of 421,364 in five years.

Five Japanese fishing boats were recently seized near Fraser river for trespassing in American waters.

The July figures show a large gain over previous years in the increase of exports from the United States.

The Chicago Great Western Railroad may use electricity instead of steam for its suburban service.

Admiral Reynor, Attorney-General of Maryland, has been retained as one of the attorneys for Admiral Schley.

The sum of \$25,000 in bills was burned publicly at the order of a dying old man to disappoint his heirs.

Valuation of California property, exclusive of railroads, is \$1,195,902,494, an increase of \$25,321,792 over last year.

The editor of the London Globe has been cited to appear before the Commons for libel of the Irish members.

Mrs. Charles Hughes, of Indio, Cal., sent her children in an express wagon to her husband and has disappeared.

Wilbur F. Crafts, author of the anticanon law, says there is a conspiracy to nullify the good results of the act.

Raymon Vogel, who robbed a boy of 75 cents, has been sentenced at Auburn, Cal., to 48 years' imprisonment.

The town of Forsund, Norway, has been wiped out, the loss being \$1,500,000 kroner, 1200 people being homeless.

The Boston and Nevada Mining Corporation, with a capital stock of \$11,750,000, has had its furniture seized for debt.

French newspapers claim that the submarine torpedo boats of that nation have the world's fleets at their mercy.

Commander F. N. Wise, who was in charge of the old Monocacy when that ship was fired upon by the Taku forts, is dead.

Helen Potts Hall, claimant for the millions of the late George Francis Gilman, has been divorced from Blakey Hall.

General Miles has issued a note to the officers and men of the Army, seeking to improve the deportment of the soldiers.

Two thousand Icelanders and Scots will be imported to British Columbia to displace Orientals in Fraser river cannery.

The remains of Empress Frederick have been placed in a vault beside those of her husband, with impressive ceremonies.

Attorney-General Knox holds the government to be liable for stolen registered mail matter even above the amount of \$20.

Cigarettes caused a bad fire in Sacramento.

The transport Logan has docked at Mare Island.

Hornets routed Chicago police from a patrol box.

Union painters at Oakland have returned to work.

Two men were killed in a wreck at Texarkana, Ark.

The police force at Manila is to be reduced one-half.

Spanish war veterans held a reunion in Salt Lake.

Mosquitoes caused the death of a New Haven woman.

Secretary Long will likely be called as witness by Schley.

Arch Rock in San Francisco bay was blown up by nitro gelatin.

Five railroad bridges were washed out by heavy rains in Arizona.

The town of Quartz, Tuolumne Co., Cal., has been wiped out by fire.

Ireland's representation in the Imperial parliament may be reduced.

The London House of Commons is still discussing the Nicaraguan canal.

A reception was planned at Manila for the school teachers on the Thomas Wallace J. Smith of San Francisco.

Wallace J. Smith of San Francisco was arrested at Denver for burglary.

Kansas City machinists have lost their strike for shorter working days.

Massachusetts weavers resist a reduction in pay, and a strike may follow.

Santa Barbara justices have sued the county government for their salaries.

General Gomez has announced that he cannot be a candidate for president of Cuba.

George Willis, a U. S. volunteer, fell over two steep precipices at Fresno and Livermore.

Matt Young, a Cimarron Camp miner, was killed in a dispute over a poker game.

Governor Rogers of Washington has refused to interfere in the Nordstrom murder case.

Chippewa, Florida, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last week.

Eckel's comet was observed from Mt. Low's observatory Aug. 14.

A government has been organized in La Union province, Philippines.

The Pacific cable bill passed third reading in the British Commons.

The X-ray has disclosed two hearts in Kari Wambold, a Chicago man.

A band of over 800 goats were burned in a Calaveras, Cal., fire last week.

Contracts for \$1,500,000 worth of harbor improvements at Manila have been let.

Ten men lost their lives in a burning water works crib at Lake Erie recently.

Sir William Harcourt severely condemns Kitchener's policy in South Africa.

Wilbur J. Chamberlain, a well known New York newspaper man, died in Carlsbad.

Ten thousand gallons of whiskey was confiscated by the custom officers at Skagway.

Miss Grace McKinley, a niece of the President, is to make her home in San Francisco.

Sir William Harcourt severely condemns Kitchener's policy in South Africa.

The forty-seventh annual convention of the International Typographical Union has been in session at Birmingham, Ala.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were unable to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore.